The Homœopathic Guide

FOR

FAMILY USE

by

DR LAURIE.

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LAURIE'S
Epitome of Domestic Medicine.

Thirty-fifth Edition.

THIS Work is completely re-arranged, revised, re-written, annotated, and brought down to the present time, with a copious Introduction, by R. S. Gutteridge, M.D. The present edition, containing many important new chapters and sections, with new features and matter pertaining thereto, is intended as a guide to all who are desirous of commencing Homœopathic Treatment in their families. It affords ample instructions in respect to Symptoms; the Remedies indicated; and Medicines appropriate for the treatment of disease, accident, &c. Being



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HOMŒOPATHIC GUIDE,

FOR

FAMILY USE.

CAREFULLY ABRIDGED FROM THE "HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE."

BY DR. LAURIE.

POPULAR EDITION.

LONDON:
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For alphabetical list of Common Complaints treated in this work, see index pages 126, 127, and 128, under Part III.

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THE MONTHLY

"Homœopathic Review,"

Under date November 1st, 1894,

HAS AN ARTICLE ENTITLED

THE PROPAGANDA OF HOMŒOPATHY,

Which should be read by all who take an interest in the welfare of the human race.

"EVERY subject which affects the interests, conduces to the comfort, or influences the health of the public is one on which information ought to be generally diffused, regarding which, facts, cautiously collected and accurately set forth, should be made accessible to all members of the community. That homœopathy does very greatly concern the welfare of the public, and that, moreover, in moments often grave and anxious, is a well-substantiated fact. Every physician, who in the earlier years of his professional career has treated disease according to the traditions of the fathers, and at a later period by homœopathically selected medicines, knows this fully; every sufferer, who has at one time passed through a serious illness with no other assistance than such as is afforded by non-homœopathic physicians, however kindly and thoughtfully supplied, and has on another occasion encountered an attack of a dangerous malady with remedies indicated by the knowledge vouchsafed to us through homœopathy, has been made to feel the inestimable character of the advantages of homœopathy."

Which Medical Practice?

AN ANALYSIS OF OVER 80,000 CASES.

"WHAT PHYSICIAN SHALL WE EMPLOY?"

Is a question which to-day agitates thousands of households. Of course, he must be well-educated, well-bred, intelligent and sympathetic, but to what school of practice shall he belong? Shall he be an Allopath or a Homœopath? All have heard of these rival schools of medicine, and many cherish violent prejudices in favour of one or the other. But have they any good grounds for their opinions? Can they give a reason for the faith that is in them?

Instances are constantly occurring, where, when illness attacks a member of a family, and the disease assumes a threatening type, the hearts of all are sorely distressed by the doubt as to whether the right treatment is being employed. Such cases we have frequently witnessed; and few scenes are more heartrending than that of a mother at the bedside of a sick child, racked with agonising doubts as to whether she ought or ought not to change her physician, and send for one of the other school of practice.

Let us therefore weigh the merits of these two medical systems in the scale of practical results; and laying aside all theories and

preconceived ideas, let us judge of the tree solely by its fruits, and decide in favour of that medical practice which is shown *by actual facts* TO CURE MOST PLEASANTLY, MOST SAFELY, MOST SPEEDILY, AND MOST SURELY. That is the system, of course, which we all want to use.

First, then, other things being equal,

WHICH CURES MOST PLEASANTLY?

On this point there can be little hesitation in deciding. When we consider the harsh treatment of the old or Allopathic practice, its vomitings and purgings, its bleedings and blisterings; when we remember that for hundreds of years the expression "a dose of medicine" has been synonymous with something nauseous and repulsive; when we think of the millions of poor sufferers down whose unwilling throats disgusting drugs have been violently forced, we ought to be thankful that a new method of practice has arisen, which lightens the sufferings of the sick by making medicines tasteless, if not even palatable. Under the Old School system, it requires, as has been aptly remarked, a great effort to take down a dose of medicine, and a still greater effort to keep it down; while under the Homœopathic practice it is shown that torturing the nerves of taste and smell forms no necessary part of drug administration. There can be

no question, therefore, that the Homœopathic treatment is *the* PLEASANTEST.

WHICH CURES MOST SPEEDILY?

Had we no positive facts on this point, we might argue, with much show of reason, that the Homœopathic practice would cure most quickly, because it does not, with its small doses, so undermine the strength of the patient as does the Allopathic practice, with its larger and more exhausting doses. But we are not left to theory and inference; for we can refer to actual data for the means of comparison.

The average duration of diseases in general in the Allopathic Hospitals of Paris, Berlin, Gottingen and Stuttgart, as compared with that in the Homœopathic Hospitals of Vienna, Munich and Leipzig, has been published by Dr. Kurtz in the *Hygea*, vol. 18, part 2. This gives the mean duration of hospital diseases to be—

Under Allopathic treatment . . 28 to 29 days.
„ Homœopathic „ . . 20 to 21 „

Investigating the comparative duration of particular diseases, and taking Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, as an example, we find, upon the authority of Louis, the eminent French physician, that its mean duration, under Allopathic treatment, is 21 days; while Tessier and Henderson, equally distinguished physicians, give statistical

proof that its mean duration, under Homœopathic treatment, is only 12 days. This one disease is quoted only as a fair sample of all; were it necessary, equally conclusive evidence could be adduced in regard to others. Judging, then, by actual results, we find that the Homœopathic cure of disease is *not only the pleasantest, but also the* QUICKEST.

WHICH CURES MOST SAFELY?

That which gives all the medicine it dares, or that which gives as little as possible? Is it safe to run the risk of drug-poisoning from large doses? Is it safe to take so much medicine that years may be required to eliminate its effects? Is it safe to give doses which, if they do no good, are sure to do harm? Is it not altogether safer to give doses which are not in themselves poisonous, and upon a method which is constantly seeking for the least amount which will be curative?

Suppose we knew positively that a certain disease could be cured by either one of two equally powerful drugs, one in a large dose, the other in a small dose, which one would common-sense select? That one, of course, which would cure with least risk of leaving some ill effect behind, and with least disturbance of the general health. Allowing, then, that the two systems are equally

efficacious in curing, we must decide that the *Homœopathic method is not only the pleasantest and quickest, but also the* SAFEST.

And now we come to the most important, the vital question of all :—

WHICH IS THE SUREST TO CURE?

In other words, what is the comparative mortality under these two methods of practice?

In settling this momentous question, we can collect and compare the results of Allopathic and Homœopathic treatment in hospitals and in private practice; and if they unite in a verdict, we can have no hesitation in accepting it as the truth. Upon the Hospital statistics we shall be brief, as they have already been published on various occasions. Suffice it to say, that the official reports of 21 European Allopathic Hospitals show that, of all their patients, 11 per cent. died; while similar reports of 15 European Homœopathic Hospitals show that only 6 per cent. died. Again, the records of the various European Hospitals set apart for the exclusive treatment of cholera patients during the epidemics of that disease occurring from 1831 to 1854, show that the average mortality from cholera in the Allopathic Hospitals was 54 per cent., while the average mortality from cholera in the

Homœopathic Hospitals was only 27 per cent., or exactly one-half as great. Very similar comparative results have been shown in the public treatment of other severe and dangerous diseases such as Pneumonia, Typhus Fever, &c., proving the vast superiority of the Homœopathic practice in Hospitals. But these results are not as pertinent and important to our inquiry as are the authentic results of the two systems of treatment *in the private practice of our own country.* And to these let us give especial attention.

The principal cities of the United States have each now a Board of Health, which, among other duties, takes cognizance of all the deaths occurring within its jurisdiction, and keeps an official record of the same, with full particulars of nativity, age, cause, and place of death, and name of attending physician. These official records we have now for some years been engaged in analysing, in order thereby to obtain positive data of the comparative mortality occurring in the private practice of all Homœopathic and Allopathic physicians in acknowledged good standing. We have totally excluded from our consideration all deaths occurring in Hospitals; for, inasmuch as a very great proportion of these public institutions are exclusively under the charge of Allopathic physicians, it would be manifestly unfair to

include the deaths occurring therein, without any corresponding mortality to offset them on the Homœopathic side. We have also thrown out all deaths occurring from still-birth, accidents and violence, as having no bearing on the question of medical treatment. We thus obtain a comparison of the mortality in *private medical practice only*—the practical point at issue.

Our researches cover New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, and Brooklyn—five of our largest cities—and extend over the last four years; thus giving a mass of results so large and so similar in the conclusion they present, that we must needs accept them as approximately, if not absolutely, true.

Let us first take the mortality of

NEW YORK CITY.

Year.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Average Deaths to each Physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1870.....	944	14,869	15·75
1871.....	984	15,526	15·78
Total ...	1,928	30,395	15·76
	HOMŒOPATHIC.		
1870.....	143	1,287	9·00
1871.....	156	1,243	7·97
Total ...	299	2,530	8·48

Here we find the startling revelation that in New York city the average Allopath loses nearly 16 patients annually, while the average Homœopath loses less than 9! This, too, when both are practising side by side in the same locality, subject to exactly the same epidemic, malarial, and climatic influences.

Let us now take up the mortality record of

BOSTON.

Year.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Average Deaths to each Physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1870.....	218	3,872	17·76
1871.....	233	3,369	14·46
1872.....	233	4,575	19·63
Total ...	684	11,816	17·27
	HOMŒOPATHIC.		
1870.....	40	492	10·35
1871.....	44	363	8·25
1872.....	54	446	8·26
Total ...	138	1,211	8·77

Here again we are confronted with the same astounding result; the Allopathic losses by death are to the Homœopathic more than 17 to 9!

How can we account for this? Is there any fallacy in it? Do these figures tell the whole truth? In reply, this question suggests itself: Do the Homœopaths treat as many patients, proportionately, as the Allopaths? What is the ratio between the number of patients treated by the two schools, and the number of deaths given in these tables?

This query, which at first sight seems vital, proves, upon examination, to be of little or no practical importance. We could not honestly and fairly compare the mortality occurring in the practice of any two physicians as a test of their relative success, unless we really knew how many patients each had treated during the year; but when we compare the two schools of practitioners in a mass, thus including hundreds, and even thousands, of every age, and grade, and degree of ability, we are safe in assuming that the average Homœopath on one side treats as many patients per annum as the average Allopath on the other; and that this is a fair assumption will be readily believed by any who will compare the apparent business success and thrift of the two classes of physicians. Consequently we believe and maintain that these tables of mortality, as they stand, are a fair exponent of the relative merits of the two medical systems.

Let us now take the comparative mortality of

PHILADELPHIA.

Year.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Average Deaths to each Physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1872.....	655	12,468	19·03
	HOMŒOPATHIC.		
1872.....	168	2,162	12·87

This fatal year shows the same wonderful disparity; Allopathy losing 19, where Homœopathy, under precisely the same circumstances, loses less than 13!

An Old School Physician, in trying to break the force of such figures as these, once said to us, "Our mortality is larger, because so many of your patients, when they get desperately sick, send for an Allopathic physician and die on his hands, thus swelling our mortality list unjustly." To this we replied, "That is a rule which works both ways, as we know from actual experience; but allowing, for argument's sake, that you are right, how many more do you think go over to your practice from ours, under such circumstances, than come from you to us?" "Twice as many?" "Yes," he answered, "I should think that would be a very fair estimate." "But by your own showing," said we, "the balance is against you; for

here (in New York city) your school numbers six times as many practitioners as ours; accordingly, to keep the account even, six of our patients ought to die on your hands to counterbalance every one of yours that dies on our hands; and yet you claim but two! So, if there be any force in this point, it is altogether in our favour."

But let us now look at the record of

NEWARK, N. J.

Year.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Average Deaths to each Physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1872.....	77	2,121	27·54
1873.....	77	1,185	15·39
Total.....	154	3,306	21·46
	HOMŒOPATHIC.		
1872.....	13	168	12·92
1873.....	16	153	9·56
Total.....	29	321	11·07

An average Allopathic mortality almost twice as great as the Homœopathic! How can this additional evidence be explained away? We have heard it urged that Homœopathic physicians, as a rule, are called upon more frequently than their Allopathic brethren to prescribe for trivial ailments, and that thus their time is taken up with cases that rarely become serious and endanger life. The unsoundness of this

charge is apparent, when we reflect that the physician of a family attends to all the cases of illness that occur in that family; and the reason that the Homœopath seems to have more trivial cases to attend can be found in the fact that he does not often convert a trivial case into a serious one. Those physicians who have practised for years on both systems universally attest that, though they now, as Homœopaths, visit daily more patients than they did as Allopaths, they are much less frequently called out at night to look after the disturbing effects of medicine given during the day. Of course, they have fewer serious cases, because they do not make them serious; and consequently they have fewer deaths.

Last of all, we come to the mortality of

BROOKLYN.

Year.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Average Deaths to each Physician.
	ALLOPATHIC.		
1872.....	317	7,636	24·08
1873.....	333	7,181	21·56
Total ...	650	14,817	22·79
	HOMŒOPATHIC.		
1872.....	84	976	11·62
1873.....	92	916	9·95
Total ...	176	1,892	10·75

Or an Allopathic mortality more than double the Homœopathic, in proportion to the number of practising physicians! Can any more evidence be needed? Are not the comparisons of five cities enough? Especially when they unite in telling the same story so emphatically?

There is one extenuating point as regards this very damaging exhibit of the results of Allopathic practice, and but one that we are aware of; and that lies in the fact that the clientage of the Homœopaths, as a rule, is composed of the higher and more intelligent classes, who enjoy better dietic and sanitary advantages. A smaller percentage of their patients live and die in tenement houses; in a word, they are less exposed to the ills which poverty and crowding engender. But this will not explain the difference in hospital results; nor will it do away with the enormous discrepancy in mortality in private practice. The statistics of the various City Dispensaries (and those who die in their own homes under the care of Dispensary physicians *are* included in these reports) show that the Homœopaths do attend a fair share of this class. Thus, in New York city, where the Homœopathic physicians are only one-sixth as numerous as the Allopathic, official reports show that the seven Homœopathic Dispensaries prescribe for one-fourth as many sick poor as do all the Allopathic Dispensaries.

We very frequently hear it said that Homœopathic treatment is good for children and in slight ailments, but that more heroic treatment is necessary for the severe forms of disease to which strong men are liable. To throw some light upon this point, we have checked off, in the medical statistics of Brooklyn and Philadelphia, all the cases which have died from some of the more common acute diseases ; and, due allowance being made for the respective numbers of physicians, we find the ratio of deaths under the two systems to be as follows:—

DISEASES.	DEATHS.	
	Homœopathic.	Allopathic.
Bronchitis	48	100
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	44	100
Cholera Infantum ...	64	100
Croup.....	37	100
Diarrhœa	35	100
Diphtheria	63	100
Dysentery.....	39	100
Erysipelas	33	100
Inflammation of Brain	69	100
„ of Bowels	33	100
„ „ Lungs.	39	100
Scarlet Fever	69	100
Small Pox.....	61	100
Typhoid Fever.....	88	100

It is worthy of special note, that in regard to smallpox, we know not only the number of deaths, but also the exact number of the cases treated by both schools; for the Health Board requires a report of every case, whether fatal or not. In this disease, therefore, we have the precise ratio between cases and deaths; and the result confirms the accuracy of the general statistics already given.

In whatever way, or under whatever circumstances, a practical comparison is made between the schools of medicine, a similar result is obtained. We can but refer to the fact of the acknowledged success of Homœopathy in veterinary practice; and the late epidemic horse-distemper, or "epizootic," added fresh testimony to its superiority. But nowhere have its merits been more markedly shown than in the records of those Life Insurance Companies which have made a medical classification of their risks. The last statement of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York exhibits this very clearly; and all these facts form an array of testimony which cannot fail to convince any impartial investigator.

By way of conclusion, now let us look at the *grand total;* adding together the comparative statistics already given of the five cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

Newark, and Brooklyn, we have this result:—

4,071 ALLOPATHIC physicians report
72,802 deaths.
810 HOMŒOPATHIC physicians report
8,116 deaths.

Or, judging from a total of over 80,000 *cases, the average Allopathic physician annually loses by death more than* 17 *of his patients, while the average Homœopathic physician loses only* 10.

Or, had all these 80,918 cases been treated Homœopathically, upwards of 32,000 lives might have been saved to their families and the world. What a startling commentary is this upon the dominant practice of medicine! And yet with what self-conceit does the old school bar its doors against the Homœopathic physician, refuse to meet him in consultation, and brand him as a quack! Such a cumulative mass of statistics (the accuracy of which is proven by their slight individual difference) gives us a result so positive and overwhelming that it can neither be denied nor explained away. All sincere searchers for the truth must yield to *the "inexorable logic of facts." And these facts indubitably prove that the Homœopathic practice cures* MOST PLEASANTLY, MOST SPEEDILY, MOST SAFELY, AND MOST SURELY.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC GUIDE,

FOR FAMILY USE.

INTRODUCTION.

A BELIEF in medicine is inherent in human nature. As to the precise kind and quantity, great diversity of opinion has always prevailed. The advanced lights of medical science, as usually practised, affect to doubt the power of medicine altogether, and though they still call themselves physicians, pride themselves most on giving no physic at all. This is a reaction from the wholesale drugging, bleeding, and purging of the last generation, and arises also from the want of investigating a simpler and more direct way of controlling disease without weakening or injuring your patient.

Such a simple and direct plan is set forth in these pages, so far, at least, as its mere outline and first principles are concerned. The work is both fragmentary and elementary. It simply tells you what to do. Why you are to do it in a certain way, and what

you are to do if this fails, must be sought for in the "Epitome" and "Domestic Medicine," written by the same author; issued by the same publishers.

How to avoid Disease.

Live simply, eat sparingly, dress sensibly, take things quietly, have plenty of sleep at regular hours, take daily exercise, keep the pores of the skin in constant exercise, and the body clean by daily ablution.

Avoid chills and drafts of cold air; should the clothes get wet, change them at once.

Never take purgatives, tonics, or quack medicines. If out of sorts, try to find out what is the matter, and take the medicines ordered here at once. You will not only be relieved, but strengthened, and less liable to a return.

Diet in Illness.

Avoid everything of an irritating nature, as pepper, spices, vinegar, and mustard. Leave off coffee, and all rich things with much gravy or butter; also pastry, and paste puddings. Do not take mackerel, crab, lobster, eels, duck, or goose; new bread, hot rolls, and hot-buttered toast.

Stimulants of all kinds are unnecessary in health, and injurious in disease.

If the diet be simple, the one directly acting medicine needs to be given in a

comparatively small dose, and it at once begins to take effect.

We do not require to put one ingredient into a bottle for feverishness, one for acidity, one for the appetite, one for lowness of spirits, and one for headache, a dose of the mixture every three hours ; we can manage to control the whole by one medicine, as the action and sphere of all we employ are thoroughly known and recorded.

Baths and Hydropathic Measures.

Temperature of baths :—

Hot bath		98° to 112°
Warm bath		92° to 98°
Tepid bath		85° to 92°

A thermometer should always be used ; the hand itself is not to be depended upon.

The Hot Bath

Is useful in collapse, in quickening the breathing, and restoring circulation and warmth. It should not be prolonged after these objects are accomplished.

The Warm Bath

Has much the same uses, but is less violent, and longer in effecting its purpose. It causes languor and relaxation of the muscles generally, and induces sleep.

The Tepid Bath

Lowers the heat of the body, acts as a slight tonic to the system, and in other conditions, as those of fever and excitement, it calms and soothes.

Cold Sponging

On rising in the morning is an appropriate tonic for all in health; it cleanses the skin and keeps its pores in proper activity; it should be done quickly, and a rough towel or flesh gloves used vigorously after.

If it is succeeded by a glow, it is doing good, but if chilliness follow, and the skin is blue, tepid water must be substituted for cold.

Tepid Sponging

Is invaluable in fevers, especially in scarlatina and after confinement; it soothes and refreshes. In severe illness it should often be used to the hands and face.

Tepid Sitz Bath

Is a mild derivative, as in headache, sore-throat, and neuralgia; it soothes the organs of the abdomen, calms the nerves, and predisposes to sleep. It should be taken from 10 to 20 minutes at bedtime, or at 11 or 4 o'clock. The warmer it is, the more it acts as a derivative, and it then stimulates the bowels and womb.

Tepid Packing

Of the whole or part of the body by wrapping it in a wet sheet, then enveloping in a waterproof sheet or three blankets, is invaluable in fever, and in feverishness from cold; it reduces the pulse, calms the circulation, produces perspiration, and rids the body of injurious morbid matter. It must be continued for half or three-quarters of an hour, and afterwards a tepid bath or tepid dripping sheet.

Vapour Bath

Is best managed by one of Allen's apparatus. Light the lamps under water as hot as you can get it, place it under a windsor chair, and then let the patient be seated on it, envelope thoroughly in a swans'-down cloak or large blanket.

Perspiration should begin to come in three or five minutes, and continue for twenty. The patient may sip warm tea or cold water, have his feet in hot mustard and water, and on his head a cloth wrung out of cold water. Remove the lamp if the patient feels faint or giddy. Invaluable in colds, in rheumatism, congestion of the liver, and dropsy resulting from it.

Hot Mustard Foot Bath.

Have sufficient hot water to reach up to the calves; put a tablespoonful of mustard

in, cover by a blanket, and continue for twenty minutes. It draws down the blood from the head, lungs, and chest, and thoroughly warms the feet and legs; of great service in cold, sore-throat, and head-ache.

Fomentations

Applied as hot as they can be borne, are useful to the chest and bowels in inflammation or severe pain, except when blood is being passed. Wring a piece of flannel big enough to go across twice out of boiling water, wring it out in a dry piece of flannel and apply, having first drawn a small blanket under the patient long enough to wrap just over the front. Renew as often as it gets at all cool. Keep up the heat of your water, and have another flannel ready to apply as the first cools.

Compress

Is made of three folds of linen or calico, just long enough to go round, dipped in tepid or hot water, then well wrung out and applied; cover by gutta-percha tissue, or flannel of three thicknesses.

LIST OF MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS BOOK.

1. Aconite
2. Arnica
3. Arsenic
4. Belladonna
5. Bryonia
6. Calcarea
7. Cantharides
8. Carbo Vegetabilis
9. Chamomilla
10. China
11. Cina
12. Cocculus
13. Coffæa
14. Drosera
15. Dulcamara
16. Hepar Sulphuris
17. Ignatia
18. Ipecacuanha
19. Mercurius Sol
20. Nux Vomica
21. Opium
22. Phosphorus
23. Podophyllum
24. Pulsatilla
25. Rhus
26. Sepia
27. Sulphur
28. Veratrum Album

DOSAGE.

For Infants and Children under 2 years of age.—Dissolve one Pilule, or mix one drop of Tincture with four teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, less frequently as improvement takes place.

For Children over 5 and under 12.—One Pilule or one drop of Tincture three or four times a day.

For Adults.—Two Pilules or one or two drops of Tincture dissolved in a tablespoonful of water every one, two, or three hours; less frequently as soon as improvement sets in. Cold *boiled* water by preference, but not absolutely necessary. Take notice all spoons and vessels used should be scrupulously clean.

PART II.

THE MEDICINES.

What they are, and their uses, as determined with the utmost scientific precision and certainty by the characteristic signs of their action.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

A WILD PLANT OF THE ALPS.

English names. — Aconite, Monkshood, large Blue Wolfsbane.

General uses.—The certain resource in all fevers and inflammatory disorders, on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS. — *Pulse* — Full, hard, quick, and frequent.

Skin—Very hot and dry; face flushed; complexion yellow.

Sensations—Of great heat, or heat alternated with shuddering; weariness, with dull aching and restlessness of the limbs; inward feeling of cold; oppression and anxiety at the chest; giddiness, with indistinctness of sight; sickness; tenderness at the pit of the stomach; stupifying and throbbing headache; sick headache; cutting pains, with tenderness in the chest, stomach, and bowels; bruised pains all over the body.

Eyes—Red, hot, and smarting or burning, and more or less tender of light.

Breathing—Hurried; difficult; and often interrupted by pain, and irregular.

Discharges — Of urine, scanty, dark-coloured, and painful; of the bowels, suspended; of the stomach, in the form of bilious vomiting.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Intense and insatiable thirst, but without burning in the stomach or gullet. (As for *Arsenicum*.)

ARNICA MONTANA.

A WILD PLANT OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

English names. — Mountain Arnica, Leopard's Bane.

General uses. — Externally as a lotion, and internally when constitutional disturbance ensues in cases of mechanical injury, or excessive physical exertion; externally as a lotion for bruises, sprains, and chilblains; and internally in disorders accompanied by discharges of blood; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Skin*—Discoloured after a blow, pinch, or wrench; exhibits hot, hard, red, and shining swellings; red and cracked, with or without bleeding.

Sensations—Of soreness, heat, and smarting, or pricking and tingling; of bruised

pain and stiffness all over the body after over-exertion, walking, running, or athletic exercises; of stitching pains in the sides and chest when walking; of shooting pains about the heart; of weakness and giving way in the limbs or joints; of buzzing in the ears, with indistinctness of hearing.

Breathing—Putridly offensive, especially in the morning; interrupted by short dry cough.

Discharges—Of blood, either with or without food in vomiting; of clotted or bright-red blood in spitting; of bright-red blood instead of urine.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Extravasation of blood, or discharge of bright-red blood.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

A METALLIC ACID SALT.

English names.—White Arsenic, White Oxide of Arsenic, Arsenious Acid.

General uses.—In all diseases attended with extremely depressed vitality, especially if occasioned by atmospheric poison, foul exhalations, bad drainage or ventilation, or protracted disorders of the organs of nutrition; in all cases of obstinate or putrid ulceration, or of serious skin diseases; in the latter stages of all typhoid fevers; especially in disorders superinduced by miasm, or

aggravated by misuse of Peruvian Bark, and which exhibit a decided periodicity on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Very frequent, quick, and small; irregular, or scarcely perceptible; gradually sinking, or intermittent.

Sensations—Of complete and sudden prostration of strength, and utter despondency; of intolerable burning pains (worse at night); of gnawing, itching, and burning sensations in the skin; of unconquerable drowsiness; of horror of all food; of extreme tenderness, with burning pain in the gullet, stomach, or bowels; of violent cramp in the stomach or bowels; of intolerable scalding pain in passing water; of pains momentarily relieved by change of position; of pains worse when first lying down at night, or upon first getting up; of exhausting pain at night; of unbearable pains, returning regularly every second or third day, or night and morning.

Discharges—Thin, scalding, and acrid; of frothy, slimy, and greenish matter, by vomiting; incessant from the bowels; of watery, frothy, slimy, greenish, or even black matters from the bowels; of urine very scanty, and only drop by drop; of thin, oozing, acrid matters from eruptions or ulcerations.

Countenance—Hollow, anxious, livid, and cadaverous.

Skin—Cold and livid, or very harsh and dry, with or without intense heat of parts; or drenched with cold, clammy sweat; covered with dry or oozing and burning eruptions, or affected with obstinate ulceration.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Intense *burning* thirst, with inclination to drink little at a time.

BELLADONNA.

A VERY COMMON WILD PLANT.

English name.—Deadly Nightshade.

General uses.—Specific in scarlet fever and brain fever; and extremely useful in all fevers and inflammatory disorders in which the brain and nervous system evince the most marked disturbance; as also in glandular inflammations, and certain forms of erysipelas; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Strong, full and frequent, or full and slow.

Skin—Of the face, puffy, red, and hot; exhibiting crimson suffusion with heat and tension, and leaving a white imprint on pressure all over the body; or exhibiting patchy, bright-red eruption, or eruption of spots, or of boils or pimples, surrounded by bright-red rings; distended by swelling of the veins about

the head, neck, and extremities, and red, hot swellings of the glands.

Breathing—Irregular and oppressed, or deep and slow; or very hurried, short, and anxious; interrupted by cough, chiefly at night, upon motion; or by hoarse, hollow, deep cough at all times.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Filled with frothy saliva; tongue sore and painful, or cracked, swollen, and inflamed, or fiery-red and hot; or heavily furred, with red tip and margins; tonsils red and swollen.

Sensations—By disordered sight, as if everything were upside-down, or reeling and multiplied; of fulness to bursting, and weight in the head; of violent foreing pain in the head, and other parts; of heavy headache, with violent throbbing of the vessels, with humming, or loud roaring in the ears, or of buzzing in the ears, with dizziness; of violent cutting pain in the throat, ears, and lower jaws, upon attempting to swallow; of great tightness in the stomach and bowels; of violent nerve pains in the face and head in the afternoon and evening; of violent forcing pains in the eyes; of pressive pains in the head—much aggravated by motion or the open air; of pains in the head and eyes—much aggravated by light.

Unconscious Signs—Violent raving delirium; heavy drowsiness, with frequent starting, and great bodily restlessness; eyes bolting, and pupils dilated, or extremely contracted, and convulsively avoiding light; boring at the pillow, and throwing the head backward.

Discharges—From the bowels, suppressed; from the stomach, very scanty in vomiting, with violent retching; of urine, irrestrainable.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Bright redness of skin, with swelling, and violent delirium; all signs more marked in the afternoon and evening.

BRYONIA ALBA.

A TUBEROUS ROOTED, CLIMBING PLANT, COMMON IN MANY PARTS OF EUROPE.

English names.—White Bryony, Wild Hops.

General uses.—Particularly for persons of bilious temperaments, and for inflammatory disorders exhibiting predominant disturbance of the stomach, such as bilious remittents and gastric fevers, as well as for some forms of rheumatic disorder; and particularly when the derangement is traceable to suppressed perspiration, or

other mucous secretion ; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Discharges*—From the stomach by vomiting, especially of every fluid swallowed ; by vomiting of food and bitter matters ; from the bowels, difficult, hard, and small ; or very scanty and offensive, if relaxed ; of urine, very scanty, and dark-brown.

Sensations—Of great heat within ; of swimming of the head upon rising ; of painful acuteness, and susceptibility of hearing and smell, the least noise being torture ; of extreme tenderness of light ; of stitching and darting pains through the chest at every inhalation ; of intense aching pain in the stomach after eating ; of darting pains in the stomach, and region of the liver, during motion ; of pains attended with a shivering sensation of coldness, and all of them aggravated by movement ; of extreme disgust for food, with longing for acid drinks and wine ; of desire to eat, followed by great pain and oppression after eating ; of aching and stiffness of the neck ; and generally of stiffness, pressure, and tension of the parts affected, with or without darting, aching, dragging, tearing, or stitching pains ; of aching pains in the teeth—aggravated

by warm food ; of intense weight, soreness and tenderness of the stomach ; of shooting pains in and through the head, or one part of the head ; or as if the top of the head were opening and shutting.

Skin—Dry and hot all over ; moistened with greasy perspiration, or drenched with profuse sweat at night ; exhibits a sallow, dirty colour, or tight, hot, but colourless swellings.

Breathing—Deep and panting, or hurried and anxious ; interrupted by stitching pain, or by dry, hacking, or spasmodic, suffocative cough.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Stitching pains and stiffness of parts.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.

ANIMAL SUB-CARBONATE OF LIME IN SHELLS.

English names.—Carbonate or Sub-carbonate of Lime.

General uses.—In all forms of scrofulous disease, or in the obstinate chronic after-effects of severe allœopathic treatment ; rickety and other chronic affections of the bones ; chronic and hardened enlargement of glands ; obstinate eruptions ; or chronic disorders, characterised by general debility

and want of reactionary energy; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*The Frame*—Evincing general loss of flesh, and curvature of long bones; undue dimension and mis-shape of the head in young children.

Discharges — Of blood from the nose habitually; of humour from the ears; from the bowels, continually relaxed after illness, and at other times constantly suppressed; relaxed from the bowels during teething.

Sensations—Of great discomfort upon the least exposure to air; of habitual chilliness, with or without harsh, dry heat of the hands; of increased pain upon the least exposure to air; of total exhaustion after the least physical exertion; of desire to rest in the day-time, and restlessness at night; of extreme weakness, languor, and despondency; of fantastic and groundless alarms; of habitual foul taste in the mouth; of craving for food, with very fastidious appetite, aversion to meat, and desire for salt and stimulants; of offensive smell in the nose, and painful dryness of the nostrils; of painful heat in the eyelids; of dull, aching pain and sinking at the stomach when empty; of habitual clawing pains in the stomach and bowels; of darting,

dragging pains, and leaden weight of the limbs, chiefly at night; of wrenching pains in the back; of constant aching, tearing pains in the teeth and jaws—worse after food, or on exposure to air.

Breathing—Habitually weak, and interrupted by dry cough, with hoarseness and loss of voice, and impeded by phlegm on the chest.

Skin—Rough and dry, with habitually clammy sweating of the hands and feet; hard knotty swellings of glands and joints, and inert, dry, or sore, spreading eruptions.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Extreme sensitiveness of cold air.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

POLLARD BEECH—LUSTROUS CHARCOAL.

English name.—Vegetable charcoal.

General uses.—Especially after abuse of allopathic doses of Mercury or Bark; or for indolent ulcerations; or for chronic agues or asthma; or, alternately with *Arsenicum*, for extreme prostration resulting from very virulent, acute diseases, as well as in cases of chronic disorders of digestion, accompanied by excessive flatulency; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Small, quick, and compressible; or small, sinking, and becoming imperceptible.

Breathing—Short, difficult, and laborious, with great tightness of the chest; or interrupted by cough upon the least exposure to cold; or exhausted by the least exertion; or impeded by great accumulation of phlegm on the chest; or almost arrested by suffocative attacks of oppression at the chest; or by convulsive coughing fits, qualified by habitual hoarseness, especially in the evening.

Sensations—Of habitual sickness of the stomach, and extreme distension of the stomach and bowels after eating; of clawing pains in the stomach and bowels, with putrid flatulency; of weight at the pit of the stomach; of burning heat, or stone coldness of the hands and feet at night; of itching all over the body upon becoming warm, especially at night in bed; of painful cramps in the calves of the legs and feet at night; of repugnance for greasy food.

Skin—Exhibiting a pallid, greyish, complexion, with sunken countenance, and drawn, pointed features; emitting profuse perspiration at night, or whilst eating; a sour perspiration in the morning.

Discharges—From the bowels, loose, watery, frothy, and scanty; thin and

acrid from ulcerations; of copious water from the salivary glands.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Rapid depression of pulse; choking of the air passages with phlegm.

CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS.

A COMMON WILD PLANT IN ALL SANDY SOILS.

English names.—Common Chamomile, Field Chamomile.

General uses.—In most of the disorders of nervous and excitable children, and pregnant or highly hysterical females, particularly if provoked by chill, and characterised by undue intensity of pain; as also in the course of a variety of inflammatory and bilious disorders; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Sensations*—Of intensely acute, tearing, and dragging pains, principally at night, and relieved by dry heat; of great languor at the commencement of attacks of pain; of extreme irritability and impatience of pain; of dragging, throbbing, and jerking pains in the teeth, jaws, ears, and temples; of intense toothache on one side—worse in bed; of beating, darting pains on one side of the head; of breaking, aching pains at the bottom of the back; of

intense bearing-down pains; of gnawing, clawing, and cutting pains in the stomach and bowels; of headache felt in sleep, or headache on waking; of intolerable restlessness and irritability; of fanciful alarms in dreams and waking; of offensive and bitter taste; of painfully acute senses of smell and hearing; of sudden weakness and trembling of the limbs; of inward heat, with shuddering; of great pressure at the pit of the stomach; of great thirst; of anxiety and oppression at the chest.

Pulse—Full, hard, quick, and frequent; or small, hard, quick, and frequent, with palpitation.

Skin—Very hot, especially towards night; hot and red on one side of the face; flushed and pale in rapid alternation; exhibiting a yellow complexion; red and hot, with great tenderness and swelling over the glands of the face.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Emitting an offensive smell—worse after eating; filled with white, frothy spittle, or very dry; tongue red and cracked, or thickly furred and yellow.

Breathing—Interrupted by continual dry cough at night, even during sleep.

Discharges—From the stomach, of acid and bitter matters in vomiting; from

the bowels, extremely relaxed, especially at night, and glutinous, frothy, and greenish; of urine, hot and yellowish.

Eyes—Red, hot and yellowish; eyelids red, hot, and extremely dry, or adhering upon waking.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Exaggerated intensity of pain.

CHINA OFFICINALIS.

THE BARK OF A TREE FOUND IN MANY PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

English name.—Royal Yellow Peruvian Bark.

General uses.—In the early stage of bilious disorders, which it frequently arrests if employed upon the appearance of the first premonitory signs; in all nervous disorders of a distinctly periodical character; to correct the exhaustion of violent allœopathic treatment, or protracted maladies, when either of these accidents may have caused great loss of animal fluids; and, more or less, in many chronic disorders attended with marked debility; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Small, weak, and very excitable, readily becoming very frequent.

Discharges—Of blood from the nose, frequent and copious; of urine during sleep, or dark-coloured; with reddish or whitish sediment; from the bowels,

whitish and watery, mostly after eating and at night; habitually loose, and containing undigested food.

Sensations—Of general debility and faltering; of imperfect hearing; of general coldness of the body, with great heat of the head, and painful flushing of the face; of shooting pains in one side of the head, or in the middle of the forehead, recurring daily towards evening; of general aggravation of pain, especially of jerking, tearing nerve pains after eating, and at night; of pressive pains between the shoulder-blades; of bitter taste with all food; of great tightness of the stomach and lower part of the bowels; of eagerness for food, which invariably disagrees; of extreme sensitiveness of the skin all over the body.

Skin and appearance—The face much flushed in the fever-fits, but otherwise puffed and yellowish, or swarthy; or yellowish-pale and sunken; skin drenched with profuse and exhausting sweat at night.

Body—Enlargement and hardness in the region of the liver; great flatulency and distension after food.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Mouth and lips hot and dry, and lips often dark, cracked, and swollen; tongue furred, whitish,

yellow, or brown, or very dark and cracked.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Regular recurrence of the pains daily, towards evening.

CINA.

THE SEED OF A PLANT FOUND IN SYRIA AND ASIA MINOR.

English names.—Worm-seed of Aleppo, Goose-foot, Mugwort.

General uses.—In many forms of worm disease, but chiefly against round and tape-worms; in some cases of inflammation of the brain, dropsy of the brain, and such severe cases of exalted nervous sensibility—especially in children—as tend to terminate in convulsion; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Muscular*—Jerking and twitching movements of the limbs; rigid spasmodic stretching of the legs; convulsive contraction of the arms and fingers; convulsive twitching of the muscles about the eyebrows.

Unconscious—Violent delirium; spluttering delirium; grating and grinding of the teeth during sleep.

Sensations—Of constant tickling and irritation in the nostrils; of voracious and insatiable desire for food, attended with thirst; of continual irritation, and

sometimes pressive pain in the eyes; of pinching, gnawing, cramp-like, or clawing pains in the bowels; or agonising forcing pains in the lower part of the belly; of painful harshness and dryness in the mouth.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Mouth dry; tongue clean, and unduly red.

Complexion—Ghastly pale and cadaverous, with livid rings round the eyes.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Violent sneezing, and jerkings of the limbs.

COFFEA CRUDA.

A LARGE SHRUB, NATIVE IN MANY TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

English name.—Raw Coffee.

General uses.—For extreme nervous excitability, and acute nervous pains, especially amongst children and hysterical females; particularly for nervous derangements consequent upon too sudden and too violent a pleasureable emotion; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Sensations*—Of excruciating pains, coming on suddenly, and without sufficient apparent cause; of darting, boring, jerking, and insupportable pains on one side of the head—becoming worse when the attention is directed to

them, and accompanied by great fretfulness; excessive after-pains (of childbirth); of violent bearing down pains during, and often after, the period; of excruciating pains deep in the head, as if a nail were driven in; of painful restlessness at night; of extreme keenness of sight and hearing.

Pulse—Commonly healthy, but always susceptible of sudden excitation to extreme frequency by any momentary thought or circumstance of emotion.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Exaggerated nervous excitability.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

A SMALL FIELD PLANT, OF SEVERAL TEMPERATE REGIONS.

English name.—Sundew.

General uses.—In affections of the throat and windpipe, occasioned by cold; severe common colds, with hoarseness; and coughs of children, particularly whooping-cough; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Breathing*—Suddenly arrested or interrupted by violent and fatiguing fits of coughing, with whistling inhalation; or interrupted by violent, spasmodic coughing, particularly towards evening and at night.

Discharges—Of blood from the nose and mouth, with retching (after coughing); of bright-red or dark blood in coughing; of thick matter after coughing; of food and bilious matters from the stomach in vomiting; from the nostrils, copious and watery; of blood from the nose, especially in the evening.

Sensations—Of pain in the windpipe when speaking; of creeping in the windpipe; of pain in the head as if tightly bound; of pains in the limbs, muscles, and head, upon every movement; of chills, with stuffing, and flushing of heat in the head; of dryness and scraping in the throat; of suffocation after fits of coughing; of bitter risings in the throat; of sickness at the stomach; with coldness of the extremities and face; of confused and hazy sight.

Skin—Intensely cold at the extremities.

Complexion — Livid after the fits of coughing.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Hoarse, deep, hollow voice, with violent and frequent sneezing.

DULCAMARA.

A SHRUBBY PLANT, COMMON THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

English names. — Bitter-sweet, Woody Nightshade.

General uses.—For colds and other affections, chiefly those of the glands and skin, which have been superinduced by exposure to wet, or by other suppression of the natural transpiration ; or by excessive (allœopathic) use of sweating medicines or alteratives, whether these result in derangements of the bowels, or of the chest, air-passages, and throat ; or in eruptions on the skin ; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS. — *Sensations* — Of soreness in the throat; of soreness, stuffing, and heat in the nose ; of soreness and tenderness inside the mouth ; of chills, followed by flushing of heat; of pains usually attended with coldness of the body or of the parts affected ; of pains worse in the evening and at night; of shooting, jerking pains in the ears at night; of aching pains in the chest and stomach ; of stunned pains in the centre of the head ; of cutting, coiling pains in the bowels ; of oppression at the heart.

Pulse — Hard and quick, with strong palpitation.

Skin—Parched and burning, and then drenched with perspiration all over the body ; exuding offensive perspiration, or perspiration in the palms of the hands ; affected with fine granular, or oozing, or dry scurfy eruptions ; or eruptions forming brownish scabs.

Discharges—Of stringy, sticky phlegm in vomiting; from the bowels suddenly relaxed; of slimy, watery, brownish, or green matter from the bowels, chiefly at night; from the nostrils, of scanty, thin, acrid humour; of offensive urine, or the discharge of urine suppressed.

Mouth, &c.—Soreness inside the mouth; unhealthy swelling of the gums; parched, dry tongue, coated white.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Offensiveness of urine, with night purging, night earache, and dropsical swelling of the feet.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.

A PRODUCT OF SULPHUR AND SHELLS JOINTLY HEATED.

English names.—Sulphuret of Lime, Protosulphuret of Calcium, Liver of Sulphur.

General uses.—In croup, and some other acute inflammatory affections of the chest; in a great number of chronic diseases, notably of the skin or glands, and especially if superinduced by abuse of mercurial preparations; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Breathing*—Wheezing, hurried, rattling, and anxious; interrupted by violent fits of coughing immediately after drinking; stifled with coughing fit (the head being thrown backward);

difficult, with deep suppressed cough, or violent suffocative cough (ending in convulsive retching); or interrupted with coughing and shrill inhalation; short, and interrupted by coughing, with abundant expectoration.

Sensations—Of suffocation on lying down; of soreness, itching, tingling, and heat of the skin, with soreness about pimples; of soreness and tenderness of swollen and knotty joints; of soreness of eruption amongst the hair of the scalp; of persistent throbbing pain in swollen parts; of tearing, jerking pains in the bones of the face, teeth, and ears; of jerking, gnawing pains in the teeth; of great weight in the region of the stomach, even after eating very little; of sickness at the stomach, with coldness (and pallor) of the face; of dragging, tearing, and stitching pains generally.

Discharges—Of humour from one nostril; profuse of water from the salivary glands; slow and sluggish, from sore, scabby pimples; of scanty, dry, knotty motions, or of loose, whitish, sour-smelling motions; offensive from the ears.

Skin—Intensely dry and hot all over the body at night; cracked and chafed; unhealthy, and readily festering or ulcerating upon the least injury.

Mouth and gums—Sore and unhealthy; gums red, hot, and swollen.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Throbbing of inflammatory swelling; and crowing, suffocative, inflammatory cough.

IGNATIA AMARA.

A PARASITIC WOODY PLANT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

English name.—St. Ignatius' Bean.

General uses.—Particularly for disorders resulting from sudden emotion, as of fright, or from protracted grief and depression. It is of especial service in the treatment of hysterical females, and of persons of very mild and nervous, or sensitive temperaments; more or less, in all forms of convulsive hysteria, and in most forms of nervous, spasmodic, or convulsive complaints, attended with exaggerated sensations of pain, &c.; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS. — *Sensations* — Of digging, boring pains in one eyebrow; of intense piercing pain on one side of the head; of nipping pains in the bowels and along the lower ribs; of very violent pains in the bones and joints; of cramp-like pains low down the left side (of females); of clawing, straining pains in the small of the back; of spasmodic

tightness of the throat; of extreme impatience and irritability; of shivering in the back and arms; of weight at the chest; of sickness at the stomach, with great agitation; of hunger, satiated immediately on commencing to eat.

Pulse—Irritable, and provoked to extreme frequency, with palpitation, by the least excitement.

Breathing—Interrupted by hiccough after eating; anxious, sighing, and oppressed.

Discharges—From the bowels, relaxed, with much flatulent noise, and consisting chiefly of slime, froth, and blood; or confined and difficult; of water from the eyes on exposure to bright light.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Tongue thickly furred, and white, but moist; biting of the tongue while speaking or eating; sour spittle in the mouth; red and swollen tonsils.

Skin and complexion — Evince alternate paleness and flushing; or sunken and livid countenance, with hollow eyes; moist with perspiration after eating; of the hands bathed with hot, abundant perspiration; evincing redness and swelling of the ear on one side.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Hysterical despondency.

IPECACUANHA.

A PARTLY CREEPING, DWARF, SHRUBBY PLANT, ABOUNDING IN THE FORESTS OF TROPICAL AMERICA.

English name.—Grey Ipecacuanha.

General uses.—For acute disorders of the stomach and bowels, and of the organs of respiration, as well as in cases of epilepsy distinctly consequent upon suppressed eruptions; for convulsive derangements of young children, and active discharges of blood; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Discharges*—Of food from the stomach by vomiting, with or without phlegm, blood, or bile; from the stomach and bowels by copious vomiting and purging of bilious matters; by more or less vomiting, with or without violent convulsive retching, especially after cold drinks; by vomiting of very dark liquid, or even putrid matters; by vomiting, abundant, and without effort; by vomiting of bright-red or clotted blood; from the bowels, relaxed, yellow, greenish, slimy, and very offensive; from the bowels, black and putrid; of froth and slime, with or without blood from the bowels, followed by severe urging.

Breathing—Gasping, with rattling of phlegm; interrupted by spasmodic

coughing-fits, and shrill, noisy inhalation ; almost arrested by violent attacks of suffocative cough (ending in convulsive rigidity of the body, or violent retching) ; anxious, hurried, and difficult.

Sensations—Of chilliness, with or without actual coldness ; as if the windpipe were choked up with dust ; of strangling at the opening of the windpipe ; of sudden weakness, with sickness at the stomach ; of bruised and disjointed pains ; of sudden and fitful pains ; of griping pains—worse after cold drinks, or after eating ; of sore pain deep in the chest ; of sudden wrenching toothache.

Tongue—Thickly furred, white or yellow, or clean and red.

Skin and complexion—Lividity of the face, with convulsive cough ; pallid complexion, with blue rings round the eyes ; red and bloated face, with convulsive distortion of the features ; very dry heat of the body, and burning heat of the hands, after attacks of chill and shuddering, and followed by profuse sweats.

Involuntary movements—Jerking of the limbs ; rigid convulsion of the limbs and body ; jerking of the limbs during sleep.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Chill and shuddering, aggravated by heat.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.

A PRECIPITATE OBTAINED FROM A NITRIC ACID SOLUTION OF QUICKSILVER.

English names.—Soluble Mercury, Black Oxide, or Ammonio-Nitrate of Sub-Oxide of Mercury.

General uses.—Except when previously used to excess allopathically, Mercury is a medicine occupying an important sphere of utility, and approximately specific in some forms of disease. In the majority of diseases affecting the organs of digestion and respiration, it is apt to be useful from time to time ; as also in most diseases affecting the skin, glands, and bones ; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Full, hard, quick, and frequent ; or frequent and quick, but weak.

Skin—Affected with coldness over the whole body after sleeping ; evincing hot swelling of the glands ; exhibiting eruptions prone to bleed on the least touch ; affected with dry, itching, mealy, or scabby eruptions on the legs ; or with sores upon the least scratch ; or with scabs and sores at the corners of the mouth ; or peeling off ; or affected with cracking eruptions of the hands ;

or burning, scaly eruptions ; or with excessive sweats, especially during attacks of pain.

Mouth and tongue—Offensive smell from the mouth, affected with blisters and ulceration ; or with very sore state of the gums, detached from the teeth ; gums swollen, white, livid, or ulcerated ; uvula and tonsils ulcerated ; tongue hard, swollen, and inflamed ; or moist, and covered with thick, whitish, tenacious phlegm.

Discharges—From the bowels, loose, and exhibiting round and thread-worms ; or frothy, slimy, greenish, and loose ; or of mingled slime and blood ; loose from the bowels, occasioned by exposure to night air, or containing undigested food ; of urine, excessive, dark-red, and offensive ; from the nostrils, thin, watery, and corrosive.

Sensations—Of inflation and tenderness of the bowels, and pressure at the pit of the stomach ; of putrid, saltish, acid, slimy taste in the mouth ; of flushing of heat and chills at the same moment ; of tearing and bruised pains in the bones and muscles, with stiffness of the limbs ; of intense pain at night ; of pain in swallowing, and continual desire to swallow the spittle ; of tearing and

distracting pain in decayed teeth, extending to the gums and jaws, and glands behind the ears; of great pain, with soreness of the gums—chiefly at night; of agonising, twisting pains in the bowels—relieved by lying down; of soreness and tenderness of the scalp; of the teeth on edge.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Slimy motions, with great urging; sore gums; sore scalp; coldness after sleep;—all worse at night.

NUX VOMICA.

THE SEED OF A TREE COMMON IN THE EAST INDIES.

English name.—Vomit-Nut.

General uses.—This medicine is one of the most useful in the whole repertory, being more or less available, or applicable to do good service, at all events, in almost every variety of ailment arising out of indiscretions in feeding, excesses of any kind, or disorders of digestion or of the nervous system, from whatever cause arising; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Sensations*—Of chills over the whole body, chiefly on moving at night, in the morning, and after eating; of shuddering in the back and extremities; of sour taste after eating; of foul taste

in the mouth; of extreme sickness at the stomach; of buzzing and tinkling in the ears; of agitation at night, but sleepiness in the morning and evening, and after eating; of languor, lassitude, and dread of exertion; of exhaustion after the least mental labour; of extreme sensitiveness of light, noise, or smell—worse in the morning; of irritable and contradictorily impulsive temper; of rheumatic and shooting pains in various parts; of wrenching pains in the joints—worse upon changes of weather; of jerking, piercing pains in the cheek-bones; of clawing pains in the stomach and bowels; of aching pains in the kidneys; of burning pains in the eyes, and piercing pains in the ears; of heavy pains in the back of the head and forehead.

Pulse—Full, hard, quick, and frequent, or small and wiry, and sometimes intermittent.

Mouth and tongue—Tongue coated white, and slimy, or dry, cracked, and brownish, with blood-red edges; offensive smell from the mouth after eating, or in the morning; gums swollen, sore, painful, and putrid.

Face, skin, &c.—Corners of the eyes red and hot, and whites of the eyes suffused

yellow; deep yellow suffusion of the skin; dirty, pallid, yellowish, and sallow complexion.

Breathing—Oppressed, with tightness across the chest, and palpitation; or now slow, then hurried and whistling.

Discharges—Of urine, painful and scanty, with ineffectual urging; or red and dark, with brickdust sediment; from the bowels, obstinately suppressed; or alternately costive and loose, in both cases scanty, or large, hard and difficult; or slimy, frothy, and very frequent, with painful urging.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Piles; yellow skin; intemperance as a cause; aggravation after eating, or in the morning.

OPIUM.

CONCRETED JUICE EXPRESSED FROM THE WHITE POPPY-HEAD.

English name.—Black Smyrna Opium.

General uses.—This medicine is eminently effective, more especially in respect of disorders affecting aged persons, or resulting from abuse of intoxicating liquors, or from fright. It is also frequently serviceable in the treatment of other forms of nervous disease, and of protracted and most obstinate

constipation: on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*As to the nervous system*—Total absence of pain or sensation; great coldness, with jerking of the limbs; tremulous state of the whole body; violent trembling of the arms and hands; muscular rigidity of the whole body, or of particular parts; eyes fixed, glaring, half-closed, protruding, and convulsed; pupils dilated and motionless; mouth convulsively distorted; throat convulsively closed, and the act of swallowing impossible; wandering delirium; picking at the bed-clothes; stupid, vacant, inanimate expression; heavy, lethargic sleep.

Breathing—Oppressed by tightness of the chest; or difficult, thick, *snoring*, or croaking.

Pulse—Full and slow; sometimes quick or even intermitting; violent throbbing of the arteries of the head and neck.

Discharges—By vomiting of excremental matter and urine, with excruciating pain and flatulent distension of the stomach; of the bowels totally suspended; of the bowels in hard, lumpy, offensive, black motions; of urine suppressed, or very scanty, dark, and reddish.

Mouth and tongue—Tongue parched, and very dark — sometimes quite black; mouth and throat parched.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Vomiting of excremental matter; complete torpor, and fixed dilated pupils.

PHOSPHORUS.

A SUBSTANCE ABOUNDING IN THE COMPOUND FORM OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AS IN THE RANGES OF THE SIERRA MORENA, AND UPLANDS OF CASTILE, AS WELL AS IN ALL BONES, ETC.; BUT NEVER UNCOMBINED.

English name.—Phosphorus.

General uses. — Especially in disorders consequent upon exhausting acute diseases, chiefly of the organs of respiration and nutrition, and of the glandular system; or for disorders of the latter character occurring in persons of feeble and scrofulous constitutions—notably with blonde complexions and relaxed habits of body. For instance, in protracted and exhausting diarrhœa; slow chronic inflammation, or irritation of the air-passages; hectic fevers; slow nervous fevers; feeble digestion, with night fever and debilitating sweats; the after-effects of low fevers; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Quick, hard, and wiry, and invariably small; sometimes very feeble,

and barely perceptible ; violent palpitation and anguish.

Breathing—Difficult and oppressed, and interrupted by short, dry, barking cough.

Discharges—Of phlegm, or of flaky, curdy, stringy matter, streaked with blood by expectoration, of slimy, bloody, undigested matters from the bowels ; continued, ceaseless, and very relaxed from the bowels ; of bile in vomiting ; of urine, copious and colourless ; of blood upon blowing the nose.

Skin and countenance—Evanescent flushing of heat ; predominant heat at night ; continual coldness of the limbs ; dirty complexion, with hollow eyes, and wan, pallid countenance ; pinched, sharp, and pointed features ; coldness of the feet, and soreness of the soles of the feet ; bloated puffing under the eyes.

Sensations—Of unbearable discomfort in the open air ; of burning and very keen smarting in the eyes ; of soreness of the joints, and tremulous state of the limbs ; of extreme liability to be startled ; of darting pains in the chest, especially on the left side ; of very severe pain in the stomach—alleviated by drinking cold water ; of pains having a tendency to return if set in upon changes of weather.

Mouth and tongue—Tongue white and dry, or loaded with sticky, stringy phlegm; harsh and burning tongue; mouth sore; throat painfully dry and harsh.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Wasting away of the flesh, with extraordinary emaciation of the hands.

PULSATILLA NIGRA.

A WILD FIELD-FLOWER, COMMON IN MANY PARTS OF EUROPE.

English names. — Pulsatilla, Meadow Anemone, Wind-flower.

General uses.—Particularly for persons of mild temperature, relaxed habit, soft lineaments, and gentle, sensitive dispositions. Also in the treatment of female ailments. In most forms of skin disease consequent upon abuse of Sulphur; in the majority of fevers, especially eruptive fevers (specific for measles); and in a variety of phases of disordered digestion, it may prove indispensable; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Quick and small; frequent attacks of palpitation, with great uneasiness.

Sensations—Of pains that are worse in the evening, or when sitting, rising from

a seat, during rest, or when lying on one side; of keen, wrenching, dragging, or strained pains in the limbs; of dull, heavy, pressive head-ache; of boring, jerking pains in the ears or teeth; of fugitive or suddenly *shifting* pains; of scalding pain in the eyes, with flow of tears; of itching, smarting, pricking, and irritation of the skin; of great sensitiveness of cold; of tightness of the throat and chest; of excessive desire to vomit, with throbbing at the pit of the stomach; of extreme tenderness of the stomach; of marked chilliness, with shuddering; of slimy, foul taste in the mouth; of constant bitter or sour taste in the mouth.

Skin—Marked with red spots like flea-bites; puffed and red, with tingling; affected with eruptions of small blisters; of the face alternately pale and flushed; cold all over, or very hot and dry at night; or hot all over, and moistened with perspiration on the face; affected with lateral sweating, or with general profuse sweat towards morning; or with copious, offensive sweat in like manner; puffed, with dropsical swelling of the feet towards night; exhibiting small blisters between the fingers.

Discharges—Of greenish phlegm, and sour, bitter, bilious matters in vomiting; of

food by vomiting after having eaten; of thick, white, lumpy, or yellowish phlegm in coughing; of urine copious, clear, and pale; during sleep; very frequent and loose from the bowels, especially at night; copious, of water from the eyes.

Mouth and tongue—Throat red, and very sore, dry, and parched, or clogged with thick, stringy phlegm, and worse towards night; tongue coated with greyish, whitish, or yellowish fur.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Frequent sneezing, and shifting pains.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

A SHRUB VERY COMMON IN NORTH AMERICA.

English names.—Creeping Sumach, Poison-Oak.

General uses.—As a constitutional remedy, the usefulness of RHUS chiefly occurs in some bad forms of typhoid fever, and of vesicular eruptions. It is, however, also not unfrequently serviceable in many disorders of the stomach and bowels, and in some affections of the glands. It may be denominated specific as to strains and sprains, and some rheumatic affections. In the case of sprains, the application of RHUS locally, as a lotion,

s eminently effective ; on the occurrence of he following—

SIGNS.—*Sensations*—Of jarring pains in the joints, frequently in the knees, with giving way ; of tingling and creeping pains, or of aching, strained, or sprained pains, with extreme tenderness of pressure ; of pains worse at night, in winter, in bad weather, at night in bed, and attended with numbness ; of drawing, straining, lacerative pains in the limbs ; of pains worse during rest, and relieved by motion ; of tearing, shooting, aching, and jerking pains in the teeth—relieved by hot applications ; of pain with intense pressure, as of stone on the stomach ; of pains in the head as if it would part ; of great tenderness of light, and extreme despondency ; of prostrate weakness ; of dry burning in the nose ; of chilliness and shuddering on the least movement ; of insatiable thirst.

Nervous system—Low, muttering delirium; *busy*, or frightful and anxious dreams ; picking at the bed-clothes.

Discharges—Very loose and offensive from the bowels at night ; from the bowels, loose, and mingled with blood ; from the bowels, continually loose ; of greenish and very offensive matter from the nostrils.

Skin—Markedly affected with eruptions of vesicles, and inflammatory, hot swelling; with glossy red, bright, smarting swellings; with eruptions of vesicles appearing in rings, exuding a thin corrosive fluid, forming scabs, and spreading in all directions; bathed with profuse sweat (with excessive heat after chills); of the lips, dry and brown.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Extreme dryness, and brownish hue of the inside of the mouth and throat; offensive smell from the mouth; tongue dry, parched, and brownish, or even black, or glossy and red.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Total loss of appetite, with insatiable thirst continually, and puffing of the bowels, especially after the least food.

SULPHUR.

AN ELEMENTARY MINERAL SUBSTANCE, FOUND MORE OR LESS PURE, IN THE NATIVE STATE, IN VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS.

English names. — Brimstone, Sulphur, Flower of Sulphur, Sublimated Sulphur.

General uses.—The efficiency of SULPHUR in the treatment of a variety of dry eruptions — unless, indeed, these have been occasioned by Allopathic abuse of the same substance — is so striking, that it may properly be designated as specific in such disorders. Besides

his, SULPHUR may be said to embrace the most extended sphere of efficacy of any remedy actually known to Homœopathic philosophy. For as the inefficiency of medicines otherwise appropriate to the signs not unfrequently occurs as the consequence of a naturally deficient activity of reactionary nervous susceptibility, co-existent with the insidious exhaustion of inherent scrofula —SULPHUR, which possesses the singular virtue of animating this proper susceptibility, may come to be required almost in every stage of almost every malady. In the great majority of protracted and obstinate chronic diseases, SULPHUR is invariably required from time to time; and especially on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*As to the skin and frame generally*—

Eruptions of scattered and itching, flattened pimples, emitting a yellowish, curdy, or bloody matter; burning and itching eruptions; eruptions of gnawing, itching vesicles, oozing a thin, yellowish, very corrosive fluid, and forming scabs; eruptions of gnawing, itching pimples amongst the hair; scaly, hard, dry, dense, yellow scabs amongst the hair; harshness, dryness, roughness, and cracking of the skin; the hair falls off by handsful; hot, red swelling of the glands of the neck, under the jaw, and in the armpits, forming abscesses; hard,

inflamed swellings of the glands generally; ulcers, hollow in the centre, and surrounded with pimples; excessive irritation of the skin, and itching all over the body, especially in bed when warm; profuse sweats; very *offensive sweats of particular parts;* sweat provoked by the least exertion; sour sweats; sweating of the feet when cold; dryness, with burning heat of the feet; swelling and sweating of the hands; hard, knotty swellings of the joints, especially of the fingers and toes; swelling, heat, and redness of the skin, with intolerable gnawing, itching, and tingling; intolerable burning heat and dryness of the skin; scarlet or purple hue of the skin all over the body, with burning heat; dry, scaly warts; pale and bloated face; livid rings round the eyes; coldness or chilliness, with flushing of heat to the head and face; purple swelling of the veins; loss of flesh; sensitiveness of cold air; curvature of the spine.

As to the organs of digestion—Constant acidity; heartburn; ravenous appetite; fulness of the stomach after eating, and towards night; bitter, putrid risings; incessant thirst; weakness of digestion; milk always disagrees; animal and greasy food disagrees; tightness, and sensation of weight in the regions of the

stomach, liver, and bowels; noisy flatuleney in the bowels; obstinate costiveness, with imperfect, hard motions, and constant desire to evaeuate; or loose, frequent motions; relaxed, whitish, or greenish motions; wetting the bed; urine whieh throws up a greasy film.

As to the organs of respiration—Habitual weakness of the ehest; suffocating attacks at night when lying down, or even during sleep; breathing oppressed and short; tightness of the chest in the open air, or after the least exertion—even after speaking; speaking exhausts the patient; anxious, hurried, short, wheezing breath, with stifled eough, followed by spitting of blood; violent fits of eoughing on getting up and going to bed, and after eating; fatiguing, dry eough; hollow, rattling, or feeble voice; loss of voice.

Nervous system—Weakness and numbness of different parts; dizziness, heaviness, and pressure in the head; heaviness of the legs; disposition melaneholy and irritable; alterations of the sense of smell; tenderness of light; giddiness in the morning or evening, or after eating, or on first rising from a seat.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Intense dryness and burning heat of the mouth; offensive

odour from the mouth in the morning, and after eating; tongue rough, dry, cracked, and covered with a white coating; brownish, thick, sticky slime on the tongue; brownish slime on the teeth; gums swollen and tender (often sore).

Nose, eyes, &c.—Nose red, hot, and swollen; nostrils dry and burning; scalding, watery discharge from the nostrils; one nostril and one ear stuffed; constant sneezing; itching and dryness, with intense heat of the eyes and eyelids; ulceration of the eyelids.

Sensations — Of aching, drawing, and bruised pains in the limbs, or throughout the body; of intermittent pain in the head; of boring, piercing pain on one side of the head; headaches in the morning and evening, or at night; of boring, throbbing pains in hollow teeth; of shooting pains in the region of the liver; of shooting pains in the chest, mostly on the left side.

DOMINANT SIGNS.—Offensive sweats of particular parts, and habitual chilblains in winter.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

A WILD PLANT, COMMON IN ELEVATED GRASS-LANDS OF THE MOUNTAINOUS PARTS OF EUROPE.

English name.—White Hellebore.

General uses.—Frequently of much service in the most painful forms of hysteria, or the derangements of hysterical females; but eminently effective in the more serious disorders of the stomach and bowels, or in virulent fevers (particularly those of an epidemic character). This medicine also does good service in some affections of the chest and of the skin; on the occurrence of the following—

SIGNS.—*Pulse*—Slow, and almost extinct; or small, quick, frequent, and intermittent.

Skin and countenance—Icy coldness of the nose, hands, feet, legs, and crown of the head, with cold, clammy sweat on the face; cold, clammy sweats, with general chill; heat and redness of the face, with violent shuddering; pale, ghastly, and sunken face, with anguished expression; bluish or yellowish complexion.

Breathing—Oppressed and interrupted by deep, hollow cough, or by convulsive cough, with long, shrill inhalation; or by dry cough, with burning sensation in the chest and stomach.

Sensations—Of violent, cutting, cramp-like pains in the stomach and bowels; of sudden and violent attacks of pain; of violent cramps in the calves of the legs and soles of the feet; of general chill,

or chill with feeling of inward heat; of burning pains in the eyeballs; of excruciating periodical pains in the face and head; of pains in the limbs, which are worse in bed—are relieved by getting up and moving about, and generally return in the morning; of great pain, with discharge from the bowels; of great pressure at the pit of the stomach, with extreme tenderness of that part; of excessive nausea, with bitter taste in the mouth, and unnatural hunger.

As to the nervous system—Sudden, general, and total prostration of strength, spasms and convulsions, attended with clenching of the hands, and contraction of the soles of the feet; attacks of convulsion, with rigid extension of the body, and total loss of consciousness; grinding of the teeth; loss of speech; inarticulate efforts to speak; eyes convulsed and protruding; pupils extremely contracted; violent hiccough.

Discharges — From the stomach and bowels by violent vomiting and purging immediately after eating; of dark matters from the stomach by vomiting; of slimy and frothy matters by vomiting; green, watery, or blackish, and very frequent from the bowels.

Mouth, tongue, &c.—Frothy spittle accumulating in the mouth, and about the lips, with or without spluttering; mouth dry and clammy; lips dry, cracked, and blackish, or puffed and livid; tongue yellow, or red and swollen; or dry, cracked, and blackish.

DOMINANT SIGN.—Violent attacks of spasm, cramps, and convulsions.

PART III.

CASUALTIES.

SPRAINS OR STRAINS.

Whenever pain, stiffness, soreness, or weakness is felt, as the effect of an injury of this kind—

RHUS TOX. may be relied upon as specific; and it should be employed internally, as well as externally, excepting when the injury is purely local.

The Lotion (external)—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add six measures of water, and bathe the parts frequently.

A very convenient way of applying the lotions prescribed in this work, is to take a strip of lint or soft linen rag two or three folds thick, sufficiently large to cover the affected part, well saturate this with the lotion recommended, and lay it over the part, then secure it in position by means of tape, or other bandage, then re-wet and re-apply as soon as it becomes dry.

CUTS—INCISIONS.

Severe cuts, with profuse flow of blood, and which threaten to leave a considerable scar, are well treated with—

CALENDULA OFF., as a lotion, whereby the flow of blood is arrested, and prompt and perfect healing is promoted.

The Lotion—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add sixteen measures of water, and apply to the wound by means of a saturated lint pad or bandage.

BRUISES.

In every case in which a severe blow has been suffered, so that the part is swollen and extremely tender—

ARNICA MONTANA will be found invariably efficacious in removing the pain, dispelling the extravasation, and, consequently, preventing subsequent discoloration. If an internal concussion has been suffered, this medicine should be used internally as well as externally.

The Lotion (external)—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add six measures of water, and bathe the parts frequently; but if the surface should become hot and tingling, apply a bandage saturated with cold water for a few hours, and resume the *Arnica Lotion* afterwards.

For Dosage, see page 26.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

When the injury of this nature is slight, casual, and local, and, beyond the extreme temporary suffering, threatens no serious consequences—

ARNICA MONT. will be found to afford speedy relief.

The Lotion—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add ten measures of water, and bathe the parts frequently.

STINGS OF INSECTS.

When considerable local, and even general irritation, with more or less heat, itching, tingling, and smarting, and sometimes even restlessness, is occasioned by these troublesome casualties—

CAMPHOR is invariably efficacious to afford relief, internally by inhalation, and externally as a liniment.

Internally—Hold the nozzle of the phial, with the stopper drawn, to the nostrils for an instant.

The Liniment—To a wineglassful of water add six drops of the Saturated Tincture; stir briskly, and apply the *clear fluid* to the parts by friction.

FRIGHT.

In cases of sudden fright, terror, or horror, having occasioned great nervous disturbance—

OPIUM will prove specific, if promptly administered.

For Dosage, see page 26.

GRIEF—VEXATION.

The restlessness, and other ill-effects of grief or severe vexation, if uncomplicated with other disorders, are to be treated with—

IGNATIA AMARA, which, as a rule, is specific.

FATIGUE.

Against the stiffness, feeling of strain and soreness, and other discomforts and inconveniences resulting from excess of physical exertion—

ARNICA MONT. exerts a certainly efficacious influence, and is very beneficially prescribed for external treatment, in the form of an Arnicated bath or wash.

The Bath or Wash—To each pint of water add a teaspoonful of the Concentrated Tincture, and apply over the whole of the body with a scrupulously rinsed sponge. Or, to forty gallons of water, add one-and-a-half pint of the Concentrated Tincture, and immerse the body for three minutes.

OVER-HEATING.

So soon as it is felt that exposure to heat has produced an undue exaltation of the circulation, characterised by giddiness, thirst, bounding pulse, &c., it is well to avert further mischief by recourse to—

ACONITUM, the effect of which is more rapid than that of depletion, and can entail no baneful consequences whatever.

For Dosage, see page 26.

SEA-SICKNESS

May be averted or moderated by anticipation, as regards brief passages; or if protracted at the outset of a long voyage, it may be gradually obviated. The treatment prescribed as a precaution consists in the administration of—

NUX VOMICA before embarkation.

ARSENICUM becomes necessary in those painful cases of continued sea-sickness which completely exhaust the sufferer.

MISCELLANEOUS DISORDERS.

GOUT.

The treatment of this troublesome malady, in its acute stages, depends upon the distinctive manifestations enumerated, as indicating one or other of the following medicines :—

ACONITUM NAP., particularly for persons of full habit of body, should be given when the heat and pain are predominant, and the pulse is full, hard, and quick.

PULSATILLA NIGR. is preferable when the pains are worse *towards* night, and shift from one part to another.

BRYONIA is most useful for attacks provoked by damp weather, and when the pains

For Dosage, see page 26.

are worse *during* night, and on the least movement.

NUX VOM. is useful when the pains are worse towards morning.

RHEUMATISM.

This disorder is successfully treated with the following medicines, according to the signs enumerated :—

BELLADONNA being chosen when the parts are swollen, rigid, very red, and shining, and the shooting, burning pains are worse at night, and aggravated by movement.

BRYONIA is pointed out by severe shooting pains in muscular parts, and about joints—increased by cold air and by movement, and by swelling of the joints.

NUX VOMICA recommends itself for dragging pains, with numbness of the parts, constipation, and general derangement of digestion ; or particularly if there be stiff neck—worse at night.

RHUS TOX. is preferable when the pains are relieved by motion.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

If the inflammation be occasioned by a blow, or the introduction of some foreign substance—

ARNICA MONTANA may be relied upon as

For Dosage, see page 26.

specific, and should be employed both locally and internally.

The Lotion (external)—To a wineglassful of water add six drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the eyes three or four times at intervals of an hour.

If the inflammation is of that habitual or chronic kind which is discerned in scrofulous subjects—

SULPHUR, in long courses, is most to be relied upon.

For the inflammation of the eyes common to infants, and for all cases in which general heat, accelerated pulse, thirst, and restlessness also occur—

ACONITUM NAP. is the right medicine.

STYE

May often be dispelled, in its earlier stage, by the administration of—

PULSATILLA, which, in accidental cases, may be accepted as specific.

But if the swelling and pain increase, it will be desirable to hasten resolution by employing—

HEPAR SULPH., especially if the eyelid become much swollen, and throbbing pain sets in.

For Dosage, see page 26.

WARTS.

The appearance of a single wart, which does not spread or multiply, is of little consequence; and it may, as a rule, be left to wear away, as it most frequently will. But the development of innumerable warts on the fingers should neither be neglected nor treated with caustic or the knife. It is an indication of such a habit of body as requires careful eradication by treatment with—

SULPHUR and RHUS TOX. } In succession, and generally in long and patient courses, commencing with the administration of *Sulphur*, daily, for a week; then suspending treatment for ten days, and proceeding with *Rhus* similarly; to return to *Sulphur* after a similar interval.

FACE-ACHE—TIC-DOULOUREUX.

A malady which strikingly illustrates the remedial impotence, besides the mischief, of what are called the "*strong measures*" of Allopathic practice; whilst it yields, with surprising readiness, to the minute agents of Homœopathy; such as—

ARSENICUM, when the pains, periodically felt, are of a pricking, burning, tearing character, chiefly round the eye and in one

For Dosage, see page 26.

temple, and accompanied or followed by a feeling of great prostration.

CHINA, when the seat of pain is affected with torpor, or with extreme tenderness of the skin, and there is alternate flush and pallor.

VERATRUM, particularly for hysterical females, and when the pain is distractingly excruciating, but somewhat alleviated by movement.

EARACHE.

Even considered as a mere symptom, this pain is always sufficiently distracting to call for special treatment, with a view to its alleviation, by recourse to—

PULSATILLA, when the inside of the ear appears inflamed and swollen, and the pain is shooting and bursting.

DULCAMARA, when the attack can be clearly traced to wet or cold.

MERCURIUS, when the pains extend to the teeth, gums, and jaws, and to the glands adjacent; and are worse in bed, the glands being swollen and the ears cold.

GUMBOIL

Is successfully treated with the following medicines:—

BELLADONNA, } Alternately, when there
MERCURIUS, } is severe inflammation,

For Dosage, see page 26.

with swelling and redness, extending to the whole of the gums and palate.

HEPAR SULPH., when the pain becomes throbbing, and the protrusion of the boil becomes more distinct, and is accompanied with increase of heat.

BLEEDING OF THE NOSE.

Unless occasioned by an accident, always a mere symptom of constitutional disturbance ; but, nevertheless, of sufficient distinctive importance to mark a necessity for treatment with the following medicines :—

ARNICA MONT., when the discharge of blood is occasioned by a blow, or by severe physical exertion.

ACONITUM, when the face is flushed, the vessels of the head throb, and the patient is of a full habit of body.

CARBO VEG., when the discharge is very profuse, and occurs several times in the day; or when it occurs in the morning, and is followed by pain in the chest.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

This may be occasioned simply by want of attention to the cleansing of the mouth and teeth ; when the use of the brush with cold

For Dosage, see page 26.

water, or with a gargle of water containing a dessertspoonful of Eau de Cologne, will correct the mischief.

It is far more frequently, however, a mere sign of disorder more deeply seated; and, according to the peculiarities, will point out the following medicines :—

PULSATILLA, when the state of the breath is associated with the signs of womanhood in girls; or when it is most noticeable at night.

CARBO VEG., when the state of the breath can be clearly traced to previous mercurial treatment.

SULPHUR, when the state of the breath is protracted and habitual, especially if it be more marked after eating.

GIDDINESS—SWIMMING IN THE HEAD.

According to the respective signs enumerated, this affection should be treated with one or other of the following medicines :—

ACONITUM, when the giddiness has been induced by exposure to the heat of the sun.

NUX VOMICA, when the affection is occasioned by excessive mental application; or occurs after eating, especially as to nervous, bilious subjects; or when it can be traced to dissipation, or to sedentary habits.

For Dosage, see page 26.

CHINA, which is specific when the cause is excessive loss of blood.

HEADACHES.

In the absence of important disorders, or of complications calling for especial and urgent treatment, headaches are effectually treated with the following medicines :—

NUX VOMICA, especially if the head feel confused, heavy, and giddy, and if there be heavy pain over the eyes (across the forehead), accompanied by disordered digestion, want of appetite, costiveness, sickness, or pressure at the stomach, or humming in the ears.

BELLADONNA is more efficacious when the headache is associated with rush of blood to the head, or is, as it were, habitual with a similar tendency ; particularly if there be dull pressure, or great heat at the crown of the head, and the pain be increased by bright light, the least noise, or stooping.

IGNATIA is found particularly useful for headache attributable to a nervous or hysterical origin, whether casual or habitual, especially if the attack can be directly traced to grief or vexation, and the pain is described as of a nail being driven into the brain—frequently the case amongst hysterical females of very sensitive dispositions.

For Dosage, see page 26.

NIGHTMARE.

As a rule, this unpleasant affection may be taken as a sign of imperfect or disordered digestion, and would, of course, call for appropriate treatment in that sense to insure its avoidance. The following are, however, the medicines especially indicated by this sign :—

OPIUM, in those severe cases in which the breath is arrested, or the patient snores loudly, the mouth being open, and the face covered with a cold sweat.

PULSATILLA, when the nightmare is traceable to a heavy supper.

SULPHUR, when the other medicines seemingly indicated produce no permanent effect, and the nightmare is habitual.

PRECAUTIONS.—Regular, easy exercise in the open air daily ; simple food in frequent, punctual meals—never after eight o'clock in the evening ; regular and early resting and rising ; the sponge-bath and a good draught of cold-water at bed-time ; and quiescence for an hour after every meal.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

When occasioned by excessive mental application, and weakness of digestion—

NUX VOMICA is of certain efficacy.

For Dosage, see page 26.

When the sleeplessness can be clearly traced to overloading the stomach—

PULSATILLA may be considered specific.

When excessive excitement of an agreeable kind is identified as the cause—

COFFEA is the appropriate medicine.

OPIUM is of paramount importance when the affection is attributable to fear or fright, and when the intervals of dozing are disturbed and broken by fantastic and frightful apparitions.

HICCOUGH

Which cannot be allayed by holding the breath, or a full draught of cold water, will frequently yield with great readiness to the following remedies :—

WHITE SUGAR, of which a small piece should be placed to melt on the tongue.

BELLADONNA, when the attacks are very violent, and seem to defy all ordinary treatment : also, and especially, for the hiccough of infants.

FEVERS.

SIMPLE FEVER.

Fever without distinctive character—such as an eruption of some kind, or inflammation

For Dosage, see page 26.

of an important organ, or some previous accident of a serious nature—is described rather with regard to intensity, than in any other sense as simple or inflammatory.

In practice with Homœopathic medicines this is a distinction without a difference.

The first and foremost of medicines, whenever fever is present without the particular signs indicative of a special characteristic treatment, is—

ACONITUM; that is, when after a shivering fit or severe chill, the skin becomes hot and dry, the pulse quick and frequent, and the whole body uneasy, the patient complaining of thirst.

BELLADONNA may be required if the fever continues to run high, there being, in a marked degree, great heat in the head, with violent headache, particularly in the forehead; puffy redness of the face, and swelling of the arteries of the neck and temples.

AGUE—INTERMITTENT FEVER.

CHINA is the medicine of most universal applicability in fevers of this character, and is particularly marked out for choice when there is absence of thirst during the cold and hot stages, but great thirst accompanies the sweat.

For Dosage, see page 26.

ARSENICUM is preferable in the tertian and quartan forms of Ague, and when insatiable thirst and extreme prostration and anxiety prevail.

VERATRUM is pointed out by external coldness, with internal heat, and cold, clammy sweat.

SCARLET FEVER

Varies in character according to degrees of intensity, whence it is called either simple or malignant, as the case may be.

BELLADONNA, perfectly specific in the simple form, is ever, also, of great service in more serious cases, particularly when there is scarlet redness, with rawness of the throat and swelling of the glands.

SULPHUR is of great efficacy in facilitating the action of the other medicines, particularly for feeble and scrofulous subjects.

MEASLES.

PULSATILLA is the medicine particularly pointed out in the early stage of measles, by frequent sneezing, watering of the eyes, and other signs of a severe common cold.

ACONITUM is useful in allaying the fever, and promoting the easy and salutary expulsion of the eruption, when this is unattended

For Dosage, see page 26.

with any evidence of complication. It is also appropriate when the marked signs are hot, dry skin, heat of the head, giddiness, and redness of the eyes.

IPECACUANHA is required when there is great oppression of the chest previously to the appearance of the eruption.

SMALL-POX.

In the milder or "*distinct*" form this disorder is kept entirely under control, and directed to run its course to a safe and salutary issue by the following medicines :—

ACONITUM in the early stage, and whenever the fever-signs run high ; the thirst becoming excessive, the skin intensely hot and dry, the breathing laborious and rapid, and the pulse quick, hard, and full.

In those severer cases distinguished by the designation of "*confluent*," owing to the spread and conjunction of the pustules—

MERCURIUS is ever the appropriate medicine when the eyes become inflamed, the throat and nose unbearably sore, the breath very offensive, the swallowing and even the breathing very difficult, the voice hoarse, and the cough troublesome ; the stomach being tender, and the bowels frequently much relaxed, with painful straining, and even discharge of blood.

For Dosage, see page 26.

CHICKEN-POCK.

When small-pox is epidemic, the occurrence of chicken-pock is apt to occasion much groundless alarm, owing to the extremely close resemblance of many of the early signs of both eruptions. Chicken-pock, however, is only now and then attended with severe chest and head symptoms; the fever is generally mild; and the eruption maturing about the third day, is gone by the fifth.

The treatment is with—

ACONITUM, whenever fever threatens to run high.

BELLADONNA is useful when severe headache, flushing and puffing of the face, and drowsiness occur.

NETTLE-RASH.

DULCAMARA will be found efficacious in the case of this disorder traceable to cold or damp, or breaking out in wet weather, and characterised by foul tongue, bitter taste, pains in the limbs, excessive itching, and looseness of the bowels.

RHUS TOX. is specific when the disorder is traced to some particular food, such as shellfish in excess.

For Dosage, see page 26.

DISORDERS AFFECTING THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

TOOTHACHE.

BELLADONNA is good when the following signs occur :— Severe drawing, tearing, shooting pain, extending to the face and ears, and accompanied with tenderness of the glands, and with boring at the roots of hollow teeth, which become worse in the evening and at night.

MERCURIUS is an excellent remedy (unless previously used Allopathically) for severe tearing, shooting pains in decayed teeth, accompanied with profuse watering of the mouth; the pains being worse after cold drinks, and the teeth, in some cases, feeling loose.

CHAMOMILLA is indicated by toothache, immediately occasioned by cold, and when the pains are of a jerking, shooting, throbbing character.

TOOTHACHE OF CHILDREN may be considered an affection *sui generis*, and should generally be treated with—

ACONITUM when the child cannot describe the pain, but there is flushing of heat, with great restlessness and redness of the face.

For Dosage, see page 26.

SORE-THROAT, OR QUINSY.

The general rule for treatment is that which applies with certainty to the early stage of every inflammatory complaint. The medicines are—

ACONITUM at the onset, when pricking is felt in the throat, with thirst, heat, and dryness of the skin, increased frequency and quickness of pulse, and *general uneasiness.*

BELLADONNA is more appropriate when the throat and palate become bright-red, swollen, and loaded with slimy, whitish, stringy phlegm.

MERCURIUS, when white specks appear on the tonsils, and the mouth emits a very offensive smell; unless, indeed, previous Allopathic treatment with Mercury be known to have occurred.

CARBO VEG. is preferable when previous abuse of Mercury is known to have occurred, when the white specks appear upon the tonsils, which are much swollen, and there is *burning* and pricking pain, with intense thirst.

RELAXED SORE THROAT.

NUX VOMICA is signally efficacious in the common ailment known by this name, and which is usually incidental to, or associated

For Dosage, see page 26.

with, more or less, derangement of stomach, in persons of spare habit, nervous temperament, dark complexion, &c.

PULSATILLA : preferable for the like conditions in persons of mild and gentle disposition, fair complexion, &c.

SULPHUR is very useful against the habitual susceptibility to this kind of ailment.

ULCERATED SORE THROAT—MALIGNANT QUINSY.

This disease is rather a secondary stage of the quinsy before prescribed for (at p. 93), than a distinct malady. We have, therefore, to suppose either the treatment with *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, and *Mercurius* (or *Carbo veg.*) to have been applied, or the treatment to have commenced after the indications for those medicines had degenerated; and, in either case—

ARSENICUM is eminently the appropriate medicine; more especially if there be marked, and even alarming prostration of strength; livid appearance of the ulcers; nausea and vomiting; or dark sloughs overlying the ulcerations; accumulation of brownish, offensive discharge about the teeth and lips; small and irregular pulse, with

For Dosage, see page 26.

low delirium and constant muttering; dull and glassy appearance of the eyes; laborious breathing; burning thirst, with gasping in the attempt to swallow, &c.

MUMPS—SWELLED FACE.

MERCURIUS is specific for simple inflammatory swelling of the glands of the jaw and back of the ear; unless, indeed, there should have been previous Allopathic treatment with *Calomel*, *Blue pill*, &c., &c.

CARBO VEG. is the necessary substitute when previous treatment with *Calomel*, *Blue pill*, &c., is ascertained, and especially if there be great hoarseness.

BELLADONNA is good when the inflammation runs high, the pain extending, more or less, to the throat and eyes, and being very severe, and the face much swollen, distended, and glossy red.

WANT OF APPETITE

May, as a rule, be considered a mere manifestation of disordered stomach, calling for the appropriate treatment, as a sign, associated with others, of more or less importance. In some cases, however, it occurs without any

For Dosage, see page 26.

other marked evidence of derangement, and then—

CHINA will be found efficacious, particularly in hot, close weather, when the atmosphere is impregnated with noisome vapours; there being an indifference to food, with even the absence of natural thirst; sensation of sinking, and fluttering in the region of the stomach; sense of lassitude and weakness without noticeable pain, and a desire for highly seasoned food, strong condiments, acids, wine, &c.

INDIGESTION—DISORDERED STOMACH.

NUX VOMICA is efficacious for persons of dark complexion; costive habits of body; restless, irritable, and excitable temperaments, and tendency to piles, particularly if there be bitter taste in the mouth; bitter or acrid risings; uneasy dreaming during broken sleep; uneasiness and oppression after food, &c.; and notably, also, for derangement of stomach after an excessive repast.

PULSATILLA is preferred for females and children, especially for those of mild or phlegmatic dispositions, fair complexion, roundness of outline, and who are subject to stye, and purulent exudations from the eyelids.

For Dosage, see page 26.

BRYONIA is especially useful for indigestion, associated with rheumatic pains in muscular parts or joints—when further characterised by chilliness, or by occurrence in summer, in damp weather, or during north-east winds (in our climate).

CHAMOMILLA is particularly efficacious for the disordered digestion of infants and young children, or when acidity is the chief sign, and the attack can be traced to chill, or check of perspiration, to bathing when heated, and when cramps and bilious looseness of the bowels occur.

FLATULENCY.

CHINA rarely fails to remove the flatulency occasioned by taking warm drinks after hearty meals or by debility, the use of purgatives, general depletion, &c.

CARBO VEG. is efficacious for obstinate cases, and especially when the least food is followed by this inconvenience.

HEARTBURN—WATERBRASH.

NUX VOMICA is primarily indicated by this affection, occurring, as it does, in evidence of stomach derangement, and described as an acrid rising in the throat, accompanied by a burning, and followed

For Dosage, see page 26.

by a sore, raw, or smarting sensation, and pressure at the pit of the stomach, with or without tightness across the chest.

VOMITING.

This manifestation can hardly be considered otherwise than as a mere sign of more or less serious disturbance of the stomach; but from the well-defined rule by which the selection of Homœopathic medicines is governed, according to the assemblage and condition of the signs evinced, all possible cause of perplexity is removed, and the treatment is simply made to depend upon the occurrence of the following indications :—

IPECACUANHA for vomiting which appears to be simply the consequence of overloading the stomach, the tongue being clean.

ARSENICUM for violent retching without much vomiting, but attended or followed by great prostration, dark, livid rings round the eyes, and pallid face.

BILIOUS ATTACKS.

NUX VOMICA is ever serviceable as against the bilious attacks from which persons of dark complexion and nervous temperament are apt to suffer, or for the like derangements

For Dosage, see page 26.

attributable to sedentary habits, especially if the attacks are preceded by more than usual costiveness.

MERCURIUS is preferable when headache, with tightness and fulness of the head, are accompanied by sickness and vomiting as predominant signs.

CONSTIPATION—COSTIVENESS.

NUX VOMICA is the medicine of first importance in the treatment of costiveness associated with sedentary habits, continued mental application, and with habitually free indulgence in fermented or spirituous liquors and coffee.

OPIUM is indispensable in many cases of complete stoppage of the bowels, particularly if there is want of energy to effect discharge.

SULPHUR is exceedingly useful, and almost indispensable for those obstinate chronic cases which may be considered as habitual or constitutional.

PILES.

As a general rule, piles, more or less severely inconvenient and painful, are dependent upon a constitutional condition which can only be resisted by attention to precautions of diet, pursuits, exercise, &c.,

For Dosage, see page 26.

and by an appropriate and sustained course of treatment. Europeans who have spent some length of time in tropical climates are peculiarly subject to piles, simply because they have been in the habit of using peppers, spices, and what are termed "hot" (highly-seasoned) dishes. Wherefore, it is ever to be remembered, the mixtures containing much pepper, or fresh peppers as a salad, are, above all things, to be avoided.

The medicines usually of most service are—

NUX VOMICA, } Sometimes singly, but
SULPHUR. } more frequently by turns, or in successive courses.

NUX VOMICA being especially indicated by bleeding piles, occasioning shooting, burning, itching pains, and accompanied with colic, shooting or jerking pains in the loins, painful and difficult discharge of urine, and costiveness.

SULPHUR, either by itself, or alternated with the foregoing (whenever the indications for *Nux vomica* become very marked).

COLICKY PAINS—GRIPING—SPASMS.

NUX VOMICA is foremost of efficacious medicines for this painful affection, especially when accompanied by costiveness;

For Dosage, see page 26.

keen, cutting, forcing pains, which compel the patient to lean forward; tightness round the stomach and sides; forcing at the lower bowel, &c.

CHAMOMILLA is preferable, particularly for the colic of children and nervous females, and especially when the complaint is characterised by bilious vomiting or diarrhœa, or by both, and by great anxiety, fretfulness, and restlessness.

COFFEA is indicated by very excessive pain and impatience, without corresponding constitutional disturbance.

BOWEL COMPLAINT—LOOSENESS—DIARRHŒA.

DULCAMARA is chosen for diarrhœa occasioned by being wet, or by a chill in summer.

BRYONIA is preferable for looseness occurring in hot weather, or caused by drinking bad water or milk, especially when overheated—or simply by overheating.

CHINA is particularly useful for the treatment of diarrhœa characterised by very copious, painless motions, or consequent upon habitual use of purgatives, or caused by excess of fruit.

For Dosage, see page 26.

CHAMOMILLA is an admirable medicine for those sudden and almost unaccountable attacks of painful diarrhœa which often afflict nervous, hysterical females ; or for the bowel complaints of infants during teething ; or of children, when occasioned by cold drinks when heated, or by check of perspiration.

ARSENICUM is suitable when the looseness occurs in autumn, and is immediately provoked by cold drinks ; particularly if the motions be more frequent at night, or after eating.

JAUNDICE.

When this malady arises from natural causes, and has not been provoked or aggravated by previous treatment with excessive use of Mercury in some form or other—

MERCURIUS may very properly be designated a sovereign specific.

CHINA is, however, to be preferred for persons who have previously undergone Allopathic mercurial treatment ; and more particularly if the attack display an intermittent character, or occur in the course of a settled periodicity, or be traceable to undue corporeal exertion, or to indigestible food. In instances of known periodicity, *China* will usually avert the attack.

For Dosage, see page 26.

WORMS.

Of the three varieties of these parasites which afflict certain feeble constitutions—namely, thread, round, and tape-worm—the treatment differs but little in the main features of the indications for selecting the medicines as regards the second and third, or more serious forms of the malady. As to thread-worms, however, the course of treatment, though less important, is distinctive.

THE SIGNS of the disorder, in one form or the other, may be summed up as those of general derangement and sickly appearance, exhibiting no specific evidences of any particular malady other than those which appertain to this affection characteristically—but those of very severe and very variable disturbance, assuming, indeed, the type of all kinds of irregularities.

The face is pale and sickly, and subject to sudden flushing; the eyes are surrounded with dark rings; giddiness, headache, total want of appetite and voracity, by turns; foul breath; loaded tongue; puffed distension of the belly; frothy discharge from the bowels; gradual and extreme loss of flesh; flabbiness of the flesh and skin generally; picking at the nose; grinding of the teeth; great peevishness and spasms, or even convulsions, are so many signs of the presence of worms in the intestinal canal.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS. — Proper and regular use of the bath, moderately cold; plain, nourishing food, regularly taken; regular and early hours; regular and moderate exercise; proper ventilation, and correction of any defective drainage, are all of them by so much the more efficacious, that the reverse conditions are so many predominant—

CAUSES, provoking the more or less serious forms of this malady.

The medicines to be employed are the following, according to the occurrence of the respective signs—

CINA is preferable for round and tapeworm when the predominant signs are—boring at the nose; stuffing of the nose; great perverseness of temper; bashfulness; heat and irritation; constant inquietude and restlessness; fits of crying on the least touch; constant craving for food, even after a meal; griping heat; puffing and hardness of the belly; white, thick discharge of urine; quick, hard pulse; dragging weight of the limbs; dilated pupils, &c.

CALCAREA is eminently efficacious in the extirpation of the obstinate and chronic reproduction of worms, illustrative of unsound constitutions; and is particularly

For Dosage, see page 26.

appropriate for the treatment of children extremely predisposed to bad colds, and to mucous discharges generally; as well as to protracted looseness of the bowels; and who exhibit all the evidences of debilitated systems, defective digestion, feeble ankles, and some or many manifestations of scrofula.

DISORDERS AFFECTING THE ORGANS OF BREATH.

COMMON COLD—FEVERISH COLD.

CAMPHOR is often sufficient to arrest an attack, if taken upon the earliest signs of having caught cold.

ACONITUM is required when the fever-signs actually set in.

BRYONIA is preferable when the predominant signs are—aching pains in the limbs (worse on the least movement), and cold sensation on one side.

DULCAMARA is good when there are pains in the limbs—worse when at rest; accompanied with dull headache, hoarseness, rough cough, and expulsion of much phlegm.

CHAMOMILLA is useful for the feverish colds of children, characterised by wheezing, dry cough, extreme chilliness, and fretfulness.

For Dosage, see page 26.

CALCAREA is an excellent resource against the predisposition to take cold, especially as to persons of lymphatic habit.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

ARSENICUM is good when the prevalent signs are—burning heat and stuffing of the nose, with continual flow of thin, acrid discharge from the nostrils ; burning pain in the eyes, &c.

PULSATILLA is eminently useful for colds in the head, chiefly characterised by loss of taste and smell ; thick, offensive, yellow discharge from the nostrils ; headache ; watering of the eyes ; much sneezing, and chills, especially towards evening.

HOARSENESS—LOSS OF VOICE.

CARBO VEG. is the appropriate medicine for protracted and inveterate hoarseness—worse in the morning, and towards evening, and after speaking.

CHAMOMILLA is useful for the hoarseness of children who are at the same time feverish, very restless, and irritable.

SULPHUR is very efficacious in the treatment of obstinate chronic cases, characterised by roughness of the throat, and extremely weak voice, habitually in cold, damp weather.

For Dosage, see page 26.

ASTHMA—DIFFICULT BREATHING.

IPECACUANHA is peculiarly the medicine for acute attacks, when the patient is aroused from sleep by a feeling of being strangled—the breath being short and laborious; the face cold and pale; the feet cold; the throat and windpipe affected with a sensation as if dust were inhaled; there being, at the same time, rattling of phlegm in the chest; short, dry cough, and great anxiety.

VERATRUM, alone, is efficacious in those very distressing cases of spasmodic asthma which are characterised by positive, momentary suspension of breath; cold sweat; coldness of the nose, ears, and lower extremities, &c.

COUGH.

DULCAMARA is indicated by loose, moist cough, or barking, shaking cough, occasioned by exposure to wet or cold, and chiefly with abundant expectoration of phlegm.

BELLADONNA is rather selected when the cough is attended with heavy headache, and redness of the face, the attacks being worse in bed, and the cough being either short and dry, or convulsive.

For Dosage, see page 26.

IPECACUANHA is more particularly indicated when the attacks of coughing are apt to terminate in retching and vomiting, and when there is great accumulation of phlegm on the chest, with oppressed breathing.

CARBO VEG. is excellent when the cough is attended with burning pain in the chest, and is preceded by a creeping sensation in the throat—all the signs being worse in the morning and evening, and after talking, and the cough being hollow and loud.

HEPAR SULPH. is efficacious in treating obstinate coughs, associated with chronic hoarseness, and when the attacks are provoked by the least exposure, by stooping, and by ascending stairs.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

This malady, which, if protracted, becomes so distressing, if not dangerous, can very often be arrested, in its *first stage*, by appropriate Homœopathic medicines alone; or it will always be so materially modified as to render the characteristic *second* or *convulsive stage* brief and emphatically easy, and exempt from those consequences of exhaustion which lead to the lamentable period of the *third*, or *nervous stage*.

For Dosage, see page 26.

During the first stage we have the signs of more or less severe feverish cold, cold in the head, cough, &c.; and the treatment must be governed by such signs with reference to the medicines named under the head of each of those ailments respectively (pp. 105, 106, and 107).

For the second stage we are happily furnished with a medicine which is specific; that is—

DROSERA, indicated by violent and frequent coughing-fits, threatening suffocation, the inhalation being accompanied by a long shrill whoop, and the fit ending with vomiting of food and stringy phlegm, or sometimes even of blood—the attacks being eased by moving about, and a warm perspiration breaking out during the fits of coughing.

VERATRUM is required in the second and third stages, when the pulse becomes small, feeble, and accelerated; there being loss of strength and flesh, constant thirst, cold sweats, and other signs of exhaustion.

CROUP.

The earliest signs of approaching croup may, or may not, awaken a suspicion of what is to succeed; but as they will involve

For Dosage, see page 26.

more or less of the manifestations occurring in the cases of colds and coughs in general, it is always safe and proper to resort to such treatment as may be found appropriate on reference to the respective articles at pp. 105, 106, and 107; and especially to watch for the indications pointing to—

HEPAR SULPH.; such as hard, dry, hoarse, and hollow cough, attended with wheezing—the last amongst which is peculiarly characteristic of the disease as of this medicine, which may be termed the proper specific for croup. As the disorder advances, and all the peculiar signs become more intense—when there is constant rattling (and, as it were, flapping) of phlegm in the air-passages, accompanied by quick and laborious breathing, the patient frequently throwing the head back, and grasping the throat as if strangling—

HEPAR SULPHURIS is still the appropriate remedy.

PHOSPHORUS is required in very serious and obstinate cases, characterised by short, dry cough, with hoarseness; extreme tenderness of the upper part of the windpipe upon the least touch or pressure; great prostration of strength, especially towards night; nasal sound of the voice; sickness at the stomach; fainting and rigidity of the body.

For Dosage, see page 26.

INFLUENZA.

This complaint, which is a severe form of feverish cold, generally calls for treatment precisely similar to that prescribed with reference to that subject at pp. 105, 106. The subjoined are, however, additional particulars, which will prove useful.

CAMPHOR should be taken to avert an attack, so soon as the characteristic sensations of chilliness and shivering are felt. And this medicine will again occur as of service in subsequent stages, when the malady is characterised by great accumulation of phlegm, with laborious breathing, and cold, dry, or clammy skin.

ARSENICUM is beneficial when there is rheumatic pain in the head, with burning in the nostrils; profuse discharge from the nose; sneezing; severe pains in the limbs; violent shivering fits; oppression at the chest; intense thirst, and great prostration of strength.

BRONCHITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE AIR-PASSAGES.

A very serious complaint, which commonly presents itself, in the early stage, under the guise of an ordinary cold, and of which it is

For Dosage, see page 26.

very proper to watch narrowly for the characteristic indications, particularly the sound of mucous-rattling inside the chest, on applying the ear to the body, accompanied by quick, oppressed breathing, and pale, anxious, and somewhat livid countenance.

ACONITUM should be promptly employed when the other symptoms of cold are heightened by hot, dry skin; strong, hard, quick, and frequent pulse; oppressed and thick breathing; extreme anxiety; short, dry, and incessant cough, with pricking or tickling sensation in the throat and chest; hoarseness; restlessness; heavy, pressive headache, &c.

PHOSPHORUS is peculiarly the appropriate medicine to follow *Aconitum* in the majority of cases—in which, indeed, it is almost specific upon the occurrence of the following signs: oppressed breathing, with great heat in the chest, and anxiety; dry cough, provoked or much aggravated by talking or laughing, and terminating in the expulsion of scanty, stringy, salt phlegm, with incessant tickling or pricking in the throat and chest; and again when the expectoration becomes blood-stained, the anxiety and general depression more intense, and the pulse wiry, and extraordinarily accelerated.

For Dosage, see page 26.

DISORDERS AFFECTING THE SKIN.

ERYSIPELAS—ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

BELLADONNA is indicated by bright-red, streaky redness of the skin, and very keen, shooting, tingling pain, aggravated by the least movement; and also, even more particularly, in cases of erysipelas in the face, by violent headache, burning heat, and excessive swelling.

RHUS TOX. is particularly good, and, indeed, specific, when the inflammation is accompanied with the formation of blisters, or when the attack is traceable to particular kinds of food.

PIMPLES.

PULSATILLA is good for pimples attributable to over-rich food.

DULCAMARA is preferable when the pimples are chiefly on the forehead.

BOILS.

BELLADONNA is called for when the boils become exceedingly red and inflamed, especially if on the extremities; or if there be swelling and tenderness of glands, and heavy headache.

For Dosage, see page 26.

HEPAR SULPH. promotes the rapid resolution when the boil comes to a head, and is especially indicated when the pain becomes throbbing.

CHILBLAINS.

ARNICA, internally and externally, is efficacious in treating chilblains during their first stage, when the swelling is hard, bright-red, glossy, and tender, and there is intolerable itching, especially in the evening, and when the feet are warmed before the fire.

The Lotion (external)—To five measures of water add one measure of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the parts with this lotion morning and evening, or more frequently if convenient.

ARSENICUM becomes requisite when the chilblains are broken and ulcerated, and show livid, unhealthy edges; or whenever there is a peculiarly burning pain, as of a hot brand applied to the part.

CORNS.

ARNICA, applied locally, serves to alleviate the pain occasioned by the corns.

The Lotion—To four tablespoonsful of water add forty drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the parts with this lotion twice a day.

For Dosage, see page 26.

SWOLLEN GLANDS—ABSCESSES—TUMOURS IN THE NECK, &c.

MERCURIUS (unless previously given in Allopathic doses) is efficacious when the glands of the neck, under the chin, or near the ears, &c., are hot, red, and painfully swollen, or permanently enlarged, and hard.

BELLADONNA becomes requisite when the skin over the swollen glands exhibits bright redness, and other signs of very active inflammation.

HEPAR SULPH. is indicated when throbbing sets in, with gradually-increasing intensity of pain, and it is evident that an abscess is in progress, which must break before relief can be certain.

WHITLOW.

SULPHUR, employed upon the first sensation of heat, and dull, aching pain, will often suffice to disperse the abscess; and this medicine is likewise very efficacious in removing the predisposition to whitlows which is constitutional.

THE COLD-WATER POULTICE should, in such cases, be kept continually applied to the finger.

Application—Fold a strip of lint into a thick pad; saturate with cold water; apply on the part, and bind up with oiled silk—renewing the operation whenever the lint becomes dry.

For Dosage, see page 26.

HEPAR SULPH. should be given when the pain becomes intense and throbbing.

IRRITATION, OR ITCHING OF THE SKIN.

SULPHUR is useful when there is excessive itching all over the body at night, in bed.

RHUS TOX. is preferable when burning and tingling, as well as itching, are amongst the sensations affecting the skin.

PULSATILLA is indicated when the itching is only increased and encouraged by scratching.

RINGWORM OF THE BODY (VESICULAR).

RHUS TOX., } These medicines should be
SULPHUR. } employed alternately when this eruption first manifests itself by the appearance of small brownish rings, fringed all round the outer edge with little vesicles, reddish at their bases, which subsequently ooze and form brown, scaly scabs.

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP (PUSTULAR).

One indispensable precaution to be observed in the treatment of this troublesome malady is, to bathe the head frequently with perfectly

For Dosage, see page 26.

clean, tepid water, by means of a piece of new flannel, which, in every instance, should be destroyed.

New milk, warm from the cow, is even better than water, particularly for patients who, on account of scarlet fever, or any other severe disorder, have been "*salivated*" under Allopathic maltreatment.

RHUS TOX., upon the first appearance of the brickdust-coloured patches on any part of the hairy scalp, especially if there be much irritation.

SULPHUR should be substituted in case of dry or scaly peeling, and the formation of scabs.

ULCERS.

Ulcers or sores may occur from a multitude of causes, and in different parts, and can never be considered for treatment without regard to the general state of the body, or to particular disorders with which they may be associated—except, indeed, as predominant signs of such state or disorders. Considered as to their separate indications, they point to the following medicines :—

ARSENICUM, when the ulceration exhibits a livid appearance ; bleeds on the least touch ; emits a thin, acrid discharge, mingled

For Dosage, see page 26.

with blood; conveys an intense burning pain, and shows angry, elevated, hard, and ragged edges.

CARBO VEG. is preferable when the discharge is offensive, and when the burning pain is felt, especially towards evening, and during the night.

DISORDERS PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

GREEN-SICKNESS.

A malady which often occasions much alarm at the critical age of young girls, in whom the development of the proper vicarious sexual discharges is retarded or difficult.

Very regular hours, habits, and exercise; daily ablution in the morning, with water not too cold; food concentrated, frequently taken, and in small quantities at a time; change of air; encouragement to activity—are so many beneficial observances.

PULSATILLA is highly efficacious when the patient complains of fugitive, one-sided, darting pains in the head; difficult breathing upon the least exertion; extreme languor, and aversion to food; great fatigue and weakness, especially in the legs and ankles;

For Dosage, see page 26.

sinking in the stomach, and great melancholy; pressive pain at the lower part of the belly; pains in the loins; coldness of the hands and feet, suddenly giving place to excessive heat, and when she exhibits a sallow, dirty complexion; her breath being at times extremely offensive.

SULPHUR is more or less useful, from time to time, in all cases, in favouring the revival of susceptibility to the action of other and appropriate medicines; and it is especially indicated when there is habitual pressive pain in the nape of the neck and back of the head, with great irregularity of the bowels; feeling of oppressive fulness of the stomach; pimples on the forehead and round the mouth; humming in the head; dry cough; extreme depression after talking, &c.

MENSTRUATION.

SUPPRESSED DISCHARGE.

PULSATILLA should be employed when the suppression arises from a chill.

BELLADONNA should be preferred when the suppression is attended with severe headache, and fulness of the arteries of the head and neck.

For Dosage, see page 26.

EXCESSIVE DISCHARGE—FLOODING.

IPECACUANHA is useful if the discharge is bright-red, and very profuse.

CHINA is very beneficial in effecting restoration from the debility occasioned by excessive discharges, and in preventing their recurrence.

PAINFUL AND DIFFICULT DISCHARGE.

CHAMOMILLA is, in the majority of cases, the most suitable remedy, especially if the approach of the period, and the whole of its course, be signalised by intolerable bearing-down pains.

BELLADONNA is preferable when the difficult menstruation is attended with bloated redness of the face, throbbing headache, and heat of the head, and great oppression at the chest.

WHITES.

CALCAREA is preferable when this malady occurs habitually to persons of an unhealthy habit of body, predisposed to take cold—to glandular swellings, or to obstinate eruptions on the skin.

For Dosage, see page 26.

HYSTERICS.

BELLADONNA is good when the attacks commence with a sensation of choking, with spasmodic tightness of the throat; dark-red bloatedness of the face—succeeded by partial or total loss of consciousness; staring, wild appearance; dilatation of the pupils—or, subsequently, by sudden starting during sleep, or tossing, uneasy rest.

IGNATIA is preferable when the premonitory symptoms are—sensation of a ball in the throat, and irresistible inclination to laugh convulsively; the laughter subsequently terminating in piercing shrieks; violent agitation of the limbs; clenching of the fists—after which, upon recovery, the patient exhibits, alternately, flushing and pallor, and yawns frequently, or draws a deep breath upon the subsidence of the convulsions.

SORE BREAST—INFLAMED BREAST.

ARNICA, internally and externally, is very efficacious in removing the soreness of the nipples, which is so painful at the early period of nursing.

The Lotion (external)—To a wineglassful of water add twenty drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the nipples frequently, taking care to wash them well with tepid water after each application, before the infant is put to the breast.

For Dosage, see page 26.

SULPHUR should be employed when soreness is constantly reinduced by suckling.

DISORDERS OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

AT WEANING.

BELLADONNA is efficacious in preventing the disorders which are apt to result from the change of food.

CRYING AND WAKEFULNESS.

CHAMOMILLA is indicated when the infant cries or screams, from time to time, without any apparent reason but that of suffering from griping pain, as evinced by its drawing up its legs.

COFFEA is preferable when the crying or restlessness has been occasioned by suddenly disturbing the child.

ACIDITY.

IPECACUANHA is beneficial when the acidity causes regurgitation, or vomiting of the milk or other food.

THRUSH.

MERCURIUS is efficacious in the majority of instances at the onset, and also if the vesicles threaten to terminate in ulceration.

For Dosage, see page 26.

SULPHUR is required when, notwithstanding the distinct indications for *Mercurius*, that medicine only produces partial effect.

CHAFING OF THE SKIN—EXCORIATION.

ARNICA, internally and externally, is sufficient for cure when the chafing is simply caused by the friction of the clothes.

The Lotion (external) - To two tablespoonsful of water add six drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the parts night and morning.

CHAMOMILLA is good when the chafing is attributable to acidity, and no chamomile tea has been used.

TEETHING.

CALCAREA is beneficial when the process of cutting the teeth is unduly and painfully protracted, particularly if the child be pale, feeble, and irritable, and the gums be swollen, hard, and tender, but colourless.

COFFEA is useful to alleviate the sufferings when the child is extremely excited, irritable, and intolerant of pain, or evidently suffers acutely without exhibiting other signs of constitutional disturbance.

CONVULSIONS.

A BATH, at a temperature of about 92°, in which the lower extremities are immersed

For Dosage, see page 26.

for about three minutes, is often of great service in restoring the balance of the circulation.

CAMPHOR is useful and available when the teeth are clenched, the body being stiffly stretched out, and the whole surface of the body cold; and it may be advantageously employed pending the preparation of the warm bath.

Administration—Draw the stopper of the phial containing the Saturated Tincture, and apply the nozzle to the nostrils for an instant, from time to time.

For Dosage, see page 26.

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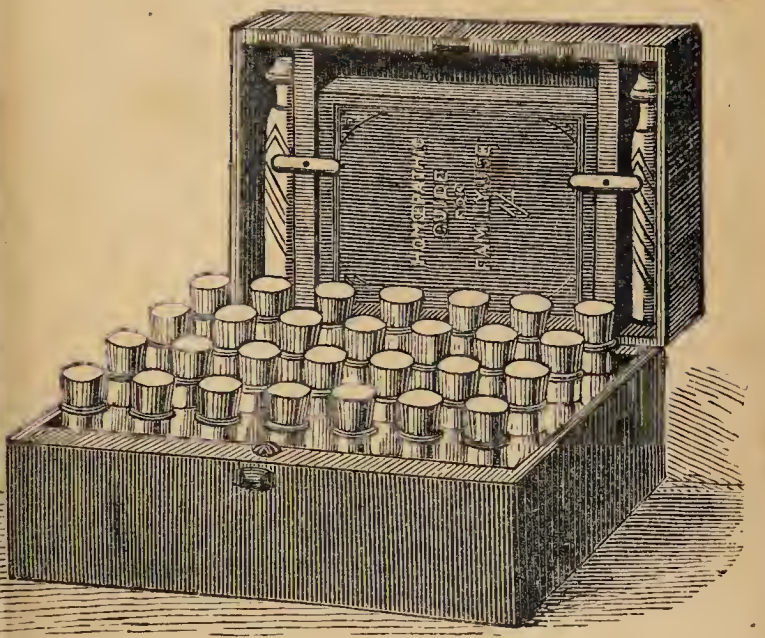
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